AN Historical Account OF THE MEMORABLE ACTIONS Of the most Illustrious *WILLIAM HENRY*, Prince of Orange

And more particularly his last Generous and Glorious Expedition to *England*, to deliver the Three Kingdoms from Slavery and Arbitrary Power, and to secure the *Protestant Religion* against *Popery*.

Giving a true Relation of all that materially happened from time to time, the whole containing a Summary from the Birth of his Highness to this day.

LONDON,
Printed for *R. H.* and are to be sold by the Bookfellers of *London* and *Westminster*. 1689.

LICENSED,

Febr. 1. 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

READER the weight of this illustrious Subject might have required a greater Undertaker, and made me have kept at an awfull distance, whilst the most celebrated Pens of Europe *had interwoven and enamell'd the Birth and Rising Glories of so great a Prince, with all the Rhetorical and Heroick Accents, and Expressions that are capable of giving Life and Fire to the Minds of Men, and raising their Souls to a heighth capable of knowing the Centre of true Greatness; but with humble submission, not finding any forward in so unvaluable an Enterprize, I, though unworthy, have presumed to*

make this Essay, hoping it will not be taken ill, since this, at least, is the Ground-work, upon which the most aspiring Historian must build, when he consults the Golden Rolls of Fame to raise a Pyramid of lasting Honour to the Memories of the World's undoubted Worthies. In this Book, though small to appearance, you may find things as vast in Extent as Virtue and Valour can enlarge them, and when I tell you it is the Compendium of the Birth and Actions of the Great and Renowned Prince of Orange, with what more especially relates to his Redeeming us from Popery and Slavery, by his generous Expedition, Valour and Conduct, I might be silent, since the World is sufficiently sensible of what I further intend; yet that Posterity may not forget so great a Deliverance it is fit that it should be Recorded till Time is swallowed up in Eternity.

You have, Reader, in this Book an Account of the illustrious Birth of a Prince, born to be the Protector of the true Religion, and the Support (next the Almighty Arm) of Christianity, coming nearest to it's primitive Purity, with his Advancements to early Honours, and his memorable Actions from time to time, with the various dangers and hazards to which he has exposed himself, for the Repose of Christendom, but more especially for the Securing and promoting the Protestant Religion: You have likewise a Discovery of Popish Cruelties, in the wretched State and Condition of the Protestants in France, under the late Persecution, from which you may gather what we might have expected and suffered, had not this great Prince, at so much Cost, hazard of his Person, and indefatigable Labour and Industry, dispell'd with the Rayes of his early and glorious Success, the cloudy Tempest that was breaking o-

ver

ver our Heads; and to be brief, you have an Account of all that has memorably passed from his Birth to this day, and that more especially in England, *upon the ever-to-be-remembered Occasion of his coming over as our Protectour and Deliverer, which Act of Piety and Generosity may some Angel sound with a golden Trumpet, to the remotest Kingdoms of the Earth, which is the Wish,*

Reader, Of

Your humble Servant,

S. J.

Perhaps the Revd Samuel Johnson the famous Revolutioner.

An

An Historical Account of the Life and memorable Actions of the most Illustrious William Henry, *Prince of* Orange, *&c.*

WHen we undertake to Write of illustrious Persons, whose great Actions are sufficiently known to the World, and whose Vertues and Candour have placed them upon a Pinacle of Fame, it is then that Rhetorical Strains, or flattering Applause, is altogether to be layed aside, as vain and useless; for true Diamonds require not the Art to set them off, like Counterfeits, but relying upon their proper Lustre make their value known, and shine in a kind of careless Glory; wherefore considering the illustrious Subject I am here to handle, though unworthy of the honour, waving elaborate Circumstan-

ces and Expreſſions, not greatly pertinent to Hiſtory, or Matters of this kind, my Care and Endeavour ſhall be to keep to Truth and Fact, and as much as in me lies, to give a ſatisfactory Account of the Birth and glorious Actions of a Prince, whoſe Fame has travell'd with the Sun.

William Henry, of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. deſcended from that renowned *German* Family that has been ever famous, and to which the Empire and all *Chriſtendom* has been ſo much beholden, Son to *William* of *Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, by the Royal Princeſs *Mary*, Daughter to *Charles* the Firſt, King of *England*, &c. was Born on the 14th. of *November*, in the year of our Lord, 1650. his Father dying the preceding Month, after he had been Married about nine years, and done Actions worthy of his high Birth, in the Four and twentieth year of his Age, leaving this hopefull Iſſue to diſpell the Clouds of Sorrow that began to ſpread themſelves over moſt *European* Courts, upon notice of a Death ſo unexpected, and a Loſs ſo important.

This

This great Prince at his Baptism had for Godfathers the Lords States General of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and of the City of *Amsterdam*, *Delf*, and *Leyden*, receiving the Name of *William Henry*; and as he increased in years, under the care of the indulgent Princess, and such as were appointed to attend and wait upon him, he gave early hope of what hath since been sufficiently manifested.

At ten years of Age he came to visit his Uncle, King *Charles* the Second, who then was at *Breda*, preparing for *England*, to take possession of the Thrones and Kingdoms so long detained from him; where the King expressed his extraordinary satisfaction to see the Prince his Nephew, and highly wellcomed him; and soon after the Estates General, having a particular Audience of the King, recommending the firmness and fidelity of that Republick to his Interest, *&c.* his Majesty, in the most obliging Terms replyed, *That the Interest, if no other Motives should induce him to it, of two Persons so nearly allied to him, as the Princess Royal his Sister, and the Prince of* Orange *his Nephew, who live in the Estate as part of it, must unavoidably endear it to him.* How-

ever, there were many Reasons of State which obliged him to make with those Provinces a most strict Alliance: And now the King's Departure for *England* being at hand, the Estates General named Mr. *De Gent*, Deputy of *Guelderland*, *Guelderwagen* of *Holland*, and *Lampsins* of *Zeland*, to wait upon the Queen of *Bohemia*, who was then with the King and the Duke of *York*, and *Gluocester*, who Lodged in the Extraordinary Ambassador's House, to Complement them on the Re-establishment of the King, and the Revolution of the Affairs of *England*; and at the same time Mr. *Renswonde* of *Utreicht*, *Ripperda* of *Hengelo*, of *Overyssel*, together with *Isbrants* of *Groning*, were deputed to the same Office by the Princess Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*.

The King being Treated by the Estates General at the *Hague*, he sitting at the middle of the Table-head, had on the right hand the Queen of *Bohemia*, on the left the Princess Royal, and there the Prince was present, a Seat being placed on purpose for him to distinguish his Character, though in his tender years, from Lords of great Rank and

and Quality, who were present at that splendid Entertainment; and this order was observed when ever he Dined publickly with the King, which he frequently did, as well at the *Hague*, as in other places; and when the King left the *Hague*, his Highness, accompanied with Prince *William* of *Nassau*, Governour of *Friezeland*, with sundry Nobles and Gentlemen, went before him towards the Ships, on which, together with his Train, he was to Embark for *England*; and when he went on Board he was conducted to the Admiral's Ship by the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*, to whom at his Departure, he returned most obliging Thanks and endearing Expressions of affection, which ended not but with his Life. These were the remarkable Passages (as I may term them) in the Infancy of this great Prince: but it is time to go on to those of his riper years.

A prevailing Faction growing up in the United Provinces, managed by Statesmen that ambitiously strove to engross the Power, and enrich themselves as much as in them lay, to overshadow the Brightness of this Rising Sun, to

eclipse the Family that had laid the very Foundation of the State, and by which Providence would have it supported, though at the same time *France* pressed them with a prevailing Army. Amongst those of the Faction the *De Wits* were very forward, for which, and some underhand Practices against the Person of the Prince, the two Brothers, *John* and *Cornelius*, soon after felt the Rage of the People, who cut them to pieces; however those that remained struggled to keep themselves in Power, and the better to doe it, disbanded their experienced Forces and Officers, putting in their stead the Sons of Burghermasters, and such others as they supposed would stickle for them against the Interest of this Rising Prince; however it lasted not, for within a while the French taking more effectually the advantage of this oversight, swept away divers of the Frontire Towns, and entered deep, with great ravagement and devastation, into some of the Provinces, which made the People consider of a General to lead their Forces; whereupon, in the beginning of the year 1672. the Prince was invested with the Titles of Captain and

Admi-

Admiral General of the United Provinces, Honours his Anceſtours had a long time enjoyed, to the extraordinary contentment of the People; when his Highneſs, marching at the head of a few Troups, made good his Poſt at *Nieukop* againſt the violent Attacks and Incroachments of the French on that ſide, and ſo gallantly ordered Affairs, that he made them retire with loſs.

Upon the Ravage the French had made on the Frontires, the People of the Province of *Holland* grew diſcontented and diſpleaſed with their Magiſtrates, attributing the Misfortune to their neglect; ſo that thoſe of *Dort* broke into open Mutiny, demanding to ſee the Magazines; but being put off, or refuſed, ſuſpecting ſome Treachery, they reſolved to have the Prince made Stateholder, nor would they by any means be appeaſed, till he was ſent for, and confirmed in that Dign[illegible] which being paſſed into an Act, gr[illegible] joy enſued amongſt the People, and ſoon after the other Cities and Provinces conſented to the like Inveſtment, and his Highneſs took his Place in the Hall of Audience, with the Ceremonies the Dignity required.

Upon these Proceedings and his Highnes's returning to the Army at *Bodegrove*, the face of things were changed, and the late drooping Provinces seemed to take new life and vigour, the French were manfully resisted, and the Bishop of *Munster* forced from the Walls of *Groning* by a slender Garison, after the Loss of a great part of his Army; so that now the *De Wits* finding the Prince powerfull in the hearts of the People, were sacrificed to the popular Fury, for conspiring against him and the Government; for the Burghers and others taking Arms and breaking in upon them, where *Cornelius* was imprisoned by the Magistrates, and his Brother *John* at that time come to see him, they dragged them thence with great cries, and after a miserable misusage, hung them up by the heels in the Market-place, and cutting them to pieces, sold their Joints and Flesh by piece meal at great rates, which were carried away by the Buyers in a Triumph of Revenge.

The *De Wits* falling thus from their heighth of honour, *Min Heer Fagel* was made Pentionary with the Prince's approbation; and thereupon the Elector of

Bran-

Brandenburgh wrote a most obliging Letter to the States to let them know he had received the News of the Prince's Advancement and Settlement in the Honours and Dignities of his Ancestors, and to assure them of his Friendship and good Will; so that the Provinces within themselves being settled, it was thought high time to oppose the Insults of the French; whereupon the Prince marched to dislodge their Out-guards, and came upon them so unexpectedly and with so much terrour as they lay at the Siege of *Utreicht*, that he beat them into their Trenches, and took several Prisoners of note, which he commanded to be kindly used, and sent to *Amsterdam*. And now there being a Rumour that some Attempt was designed against his Highness's Person, by some private means, though no great ground appeared to found the Report on, yet so far it wrought, that from that time he has been entreated to accept of a Guard for his Person: and although the season was far advanced, he layed Siege to *Woerden*, a considerable Garrison, held by the French; to the relief of which, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* hasted, and

was the first time obliged to retire with considerable loss; but returning with a great re-inforcement, as the Town was about to Capitulate, after an obstinate Fight, and many kill'd on both sides, he put a succour of 300 Men into it, and with considerable Loss retreated. This new recruit encouraging the Garrison, and the Prince having lost in the Action Collonel *Suylestyne*, who bore the fury of the Attack, and fighting valiantly, being over-powered, yet refusing Quarter was killed; as likewise other brave Men, and now the Weather more incommoding his Army than the Enemy, he thought it convenient to rise from before it, and drew off without any molestation.

After these proceedings, his Highness held a Council of War, and having given necessary Orders, marched to *Rosendale*, where the general Rendezvouz were appointed, and there having mustered an Army to the number of 24000. he took his March towards the Country of *Liege*, and obliged the Count *de Duras* to retire to *Wassemburgh* with the Army he then had under his Command, being desirous, if it might conveniently

be,

be, to give him Battel, but understanding that the Count frequently shifted his Quarters, in a kind of a retiring manner, the Prince after investing *Tongeren* with his own and such Spanish Forces as had joyned with him, and by that means not being able to draw him to a Battel, he re-passed the *Meuse*, and after some longer attendance to that purpose he marched to *Maestreicht*, and sent a Party of Horse and Foot to take in the Castle of *Valcheren*, which soon rendered upon discretion; and there they found a considerable Magazine, especially of Forage: and after that his Highness having invested *Chaleroy* without success, by reason of the sharpness of the Weather, and taken *Binch*, an important place, defended by three Captains and 300. Souldiers, demolishing the Town, he marched through *Brabant*, and put his Soldiers into Winter Quarters.

During these Transactions, the French in considerable Parties, taking the advantage of the hard Frost, marched over the Ice, and made some inconsiderable spoil in the Villages, but upon the approach of his Highness they retired in disorder, with considerable loss; and had

had the Passes been defended as the States directed, most of them had perished in the waters, by reason of the sudden Thaw that ensued: and about this time, to make amends for the mischief the French had done *Coevorden*, was recovered a place of great importance, and from whence the Garison-Soldiers, by their frequent Inroads, had greatly endamaged the Country. And now his Highness industriously laboured to compose home-bred Differences and Discords, which he effected with the same facility that attended all his undertakings, insomuch that all Animosities were layed aside and every Man apply'd himself to promote the publick good of the Country; and then he proceeded to visit the Fortifications and give such necessary Orders as the juncture of Affairs required.

The Season of War advancing, the French King made great preparations against *Holland*, invading them, in Person, with a powerfull Army, whilst the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Luxemburgh* were incamped at *Utrecht* expecting Orders to fall into the Country. They had now likewise War with the King of

Great

Great *Britain*, with whose powerfull Navy the French joyn'd, which made the Prince to be very carefull in attending the motion of the French by Land, whilst the States prepared to set out their naval Forces; nor was such a Storm as then threatened the Provinces, to be slightly regarded; for the French King layed Siege to *Maestricht*, with an Army of 42000 Horse and Foot, on the 10th. of *June*, it being before blocked up by the Count *De l' Orge* with three thousand Horse: in this Place was a Garison of about eight or nine hundred Horse, and four thousand Foot, commanded by the valiant *Monsieur d' Fariaux*, who defended the Place with much Bravery to the last extremity, killing the French about 9000 Soldiers, besides Officers, and Men of great note; and then at the Petition and earnest Intreaty of the Inhabitants surrendered upon honourable terms, and was soon after, for his Courage and prudent Conduct, made, by his Highness, Major General of the Army: And at this Siege it was that the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth* signalized his Valour to the highth of Bravery; by which, and the Courage of the

English

Engliſh under his Command, the French King may be juſtly ſaid to make himſelf Maſter of this place; after which, the French Army being drawn off, and partly diſperſed, the Prince drew together his Forces, and laid Siege to *Maerd*, ſtraitning it with 25000 Horſe and Foot, which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh* to bend his Forces that way; however the Place was taken without much difficulty in four days, and *Luxemburgh* retired.

About this time the States entered into a League and Confederacy with the Emperour and King of *Spain* againſt *France*, whoſe Armies joyning, at leaſt, in part, the Siege of *Bonne* was pitch'd upon, into which the Prince of *Conde* had only the advantage of putting 100 Horſe, who paſſed the Centinels under pretence of being the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Party, and 100 more attempting to doe the like through the Prince's Quarters, not only failed of ſucceſs but were moſt of them killed and taken Priſoners, and 500 more, who were to ſupport them, obliged to retreat, being beholden for their ſafety to the ſwiftneſs of their Horſes; and now the Town was cloſely

preſſed

preſſed by the confederate Army, and the Governour ſummoned; and although at the firſt he refuſed, yet perceiving the reſolution of the Beſiegers to ſpare none they found in Arms if the Town was taken by ſtorm, and the vigorous Attacks they made, at the end of ſeven days a Parley was beat, and the Beſieged granted honourable terms; they marched out to the number of 1500, ſo that with little loſs of Bloud the Confederates became Maſters of this City; and upon the ſucceſs the Prince of *Orange* drew off to *Weſſeling*; and commanding in the abſence of *Montecuculi* the Imperial Army, he ſeized on the Caſtles of *Lechnich* and *Brevel*; and now Succeſs attending his Sword, he conſtrained the French, although *Turene* had taken the Field with a conſiderable Army, to quit many places they conceived not to be tenable, or at leaſt ways to draw out the Gariſons to recruit their Army, which was not in a condition to make head againſt the Confederates: And amongſt thoſe that they quitted was *Herderwick*, *Woerden*, *Utreicht*, *Bommiel*, *Campen*, *Elburg*, and *Hattem*, and the Biſhop of *Munſter* who

was

was in League with *France*, quitted *Mempel* and *Stenwick*, yet at their Departure they exacted great Summes of Money from the Inhabitants in lieu of their not firing the Houſes; yet they diſmantled many of them, and left viſible tokens of their Anger; for being conſtrained to quit thoſe important Places which they had gained at a vaſt expence of Bloud and Treaſure. And ſo far the terrour of a young General in his Riſing Glories wrought upon the minds of this late inſulting Nation, that they who had lately carried Ruine and Devaſtation into the neighbouring Country, began now to ſhrink together in their own.

Theſe were the principal Tranſactions to the end of the year 1673, and in gratitude for the Services his Highneſs had done the States by his Valour and Conduct in freeing them from the danger of their capital Enemies, and recovering ſo many wealthy Towns, they confirmed to him the Dignity of Stateholder, for the Provinces of *Holland* and *Weſt Friezeland*, paſſing a Decree to hold it not only for his Life, but to ſettle it upon the Heirs Male, of his Body, in lawfull Marriage, for ever.

Upon

Upon which, his Highneſs for a time made it his Buſineſs with indefatigable care and induſtry, to ſettle the Province of *Utreicht*, and other Countries that had been diſturbed, and put out of order by the Invaſion of the French, and made ſuch Reformation and good Regulation of Affairs in Government that had been ſhaken and put out of frame by the ſundry and ſudden Revolutions, that he ſettled Matters to admiration, and the content of all Perſons that had to doe in it, ſo that they unanimouſly voted him Governour General, and Captain General of the Province of *Utreicht*, and the honour to deſcend to his Heirs Male, lawfully born in Wedlock.

Whilſt theſe things were doing, General *Rabenhaupt* being abroad with a ſtrong Party took *Northom*, and put a Gariſon into it, beat the *Munſter* Forces that in his abſence were endeavouring to Re-take it; and marching onward, ſtormed *Nigenhuys*, yet the Gariſon retiring to a little Caſtle capable of making but a ſlender reſiſtance, were ſpared upon their throwing down their Arms, and begging Quarter: yet upon his going into Winter Quarters, and diſperſing his

his Men, General *Nagel*, with the *Munſter* Forces under his Command, recovered the latter. However, the Biſhop of *Munſter* perceiving the tempeſt of War to gather about his Countries, and finding the French King no way able to ſupport him, he thought it high time to treat of Peace, and accordingly clapped up one with the Emperour, which more and more diſcouraged the French, ſo that the Marqueſs of *Beleſonds*, who ſucceeded the *Mareſchal d' Humiers* in the *Netherland* Acquiſitions, thought of nothing more than the deſerting the Towns that yet remained.

And in order to this, upon notice that the Prince was marching into *Brabant* with 30000 men to joyn the Spaniſh Forces, *Tiel*, *Arnheim*, *Zutphen*, and others, were ſlighted, but not without great Summes of Money extorted from the Inhabitants to ſave them from Plunder and Burning; the Biſhop of *Munſter* likewiſe relinquiſhed *Devenenter*, ſo that all *Overyſſle* was at intire liberty, and had thoſe Diſorders the Enemy occaſioned in Government rectified and reſtored by his Highneſs's eſpecial Command, though for quitting theſe Towns the

Mar-

Marquess lost the French King's Favour, and was forbidden the Court, the better to colour the Business, which his necessity, past all peradventure, had obliged him to do; yet to repair this Loss he fell into the French *Conte*, and took *Dole*, *Malins*, and *Becanson*, making himself, in a short time, Master of that intire Province: This made his Highness the Prince of *Orange* repair the sooner to the Army at *Bergen Opzoom*, marching from thence to *Mallins*, guarding the Frontires of *Brabant*, so that the French, though abroad with two powerfull Armies, durst attempt nothing farther on that side.

The Confederate Armies joyning about the end of *July*, the Generals agreed, That Count *Souches* should lead the Van, the Prince of *Orange* the main Battle, and the Rear-Guard to be commanded by the Count *Monterey*, and so they proceeded to oblige the Prince of *Conde*, who lay encamped with the greatest strength of the French power, to a Battel; but not being able to draw him to it, and perceiving he still fortified his Camp, the Confederate Armies drew off, in order to Besiege and take in some Places

Places of Importance, which *Conde* no sooner perceived, and understanding the difficult ways they were to pass, but he drew out and pursued the Rear-Guard, as knowing the Van-Guard and main Battalia were a great way advanced, and charged the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who consisted most of Horse, which obliged him to send to the Prince of *Orange* for two Battalions of Foot, who sent him three, under the Command of young Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and soon after the entire Army engaged by degrees in a doubtfull and bloudy Fight near the River *Seneff*, where at first the French had the advantage by reason the Confederate Army being, as is said, divided, could not so soon unite as was convenient; however the Prince of *Conde*, in conclusion, was obliged to draw off and quit the Field, with the loss of about 7000 Men, and amongst them sundry great Officers and Voluntiers of note: nor did the Confederates lose less than 6000, and amongst them many Noble-men, besides those that were wounded and taken Prisoners on both sides: And in this Battel, which lasted for about the space of six or seven hours, his

his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* ſpared not to hazard his Perſon in the greateſt danger, labouring with his voice and example to encourage his Men, and reſtore the Battel where he found it broken and diſordered, by rallying the Troups and Battalions, cauſing thoſe that ſhrunk or gave back to advance, and with his Sword in his hand lead them on to face the danger, omitting nothing that became a great an experienced General; inſomuch that General *Souches*, a Man of great prudence and large underſtanding, gives a Character of him to the States of *Holland* in theſe words.

I have endeavoured (ſays he) *to diſcharge my duty, in attending his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange, *during the famous, though bloudy, Battel, between the Confederate Army, and that of the moſt Chriſtian King, the happy Iſſue of which has proved ſo much to the glory of the Prince, who ſhewed, upon that occaſion, the Prudence of an aged Captain, the Courage of a* Cæſar, *and the undaunted Bravery of a* Marius; *All which, My Lords, is delivered by me without Flattery, which is contrary to my Nature*, &c.

The

The Fight being over, and the Confederates with a ſtrong Party keeping the Field all night, the Prince the next day marched by *Mons* with his whole Army, and was recruited at St. *Giuleu*, with five Dutch Regiments, and there he Quartered whilſt the Imperialiſts marched to *Queverain*; when ſoon after General *Rabenhaupt* layed Siege to the *Grevet*, a ſtrong Gariſon poſſeſſed by the French, and as ſtoutly defended, inſomuch that he had been undoubtedly obliged to quit that Siege had not the Prince of *Orange* perfected it by the aſſiſtance he gave; for the Gariſon conſiſted of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troups of Horſe, and had in it 450 pieces of Cannon, a hundred of them mounted, beſides a large ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion, yet this ſtrong place yielded to the unconquerable Fortune of the Prince; for finding the Imperialiſts and *Spaniards* no forward to hazard a ſecond Battel with *Conde*, who was by this time conſiderably Re inforced, leaving the Groſs of his Army with Prince *Waldeck*, he came to the Siege of this place with 60 Troups of Horſe, which ſo animated the Beſiegers, and daunted the Beſieged, that the

Ma

Marquess *De Chamilly* Governour of the Town, finding the great Breaches that were made in the Walls, and the mischief done by the springing of the Mines, he began to conclude it could not hold out a resolute Assault, and so coming to a Parley obtained honourable Conditions; by which means the curb that this strong Garison had put upon the neighbouring Countries was happily taken off, and the Troups for the most part were put into Winter Quarters, and little of Action happened till the ensuing Spring; yet in consideration of the farther Services the Prince had done the States, they offered him, as an addition to his other Honours, the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Guelders*, & the County of *Zutphen*, but he would in modesty accept of no other than that of Governour Hereditary of those Provinces; and being confirmed therein, his first care was to settle the Affairs that had been disordered, as prudently foreseeing that nothing conduces more to the happiness of a Country, than a good Constitution of Government.

In the year 1675 the French by their great prepara ions demonstrating their early

early Intentions to take the Field, the Confederates consulted the best methods for the carrying on the War againnst *France*: But whilst that was doing, the Prince fell sick of the Small Pox, which Distemper having proved fatal to many of his near Relations, created a sadness not only throughout the Provinces, but almost every where, where the news came; yet it lasted not; for in a short time, through the diligence and industry of his Physicians, great signs of Amendment appeared, which ended in a perfect recovery of his Health; when, as soon as his strength would permit him, he hasted to the general Rendezvouz, near *Rosendale*, the better to attend the French King's motion, who was by this time in the Field, and upon his March towards *Brabant*, having already besieged *Limburg* by the Marquess of *Rochfort*.

The Prince before his Departure adjusted and reconciled several Differences, and held a Conference with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who came to the *Hague* to pay him a Visit. Great, indeed, was the Spoil the French made, quite destroying the fruitfull Country of *Waes*, which made the Confederate Armies

Armies haſten to oppoſe them, and the Prince being at *Roſendale*, gave ſuch neceſſary Orders, as according to the meaſures that were then taken for carrying on the Affairs, as was beſt ſuitable: after which he marched with the Army under his command towards *Mallins*, upon notice the French were ſet down before *Conde*, the King in perſon being in the Army, who cauſed the Siege to be carried on with ſo much vigour that before the Prince could put his Deſigne in execution, in order to relieve it, the Town was taken by ſtorm; yet Quarter, after much ſlaughter on both ſides, was given to ſuch as yielded, and they made Priſoners of War; And now his Highneſs having an Army of about 30000, daily expected 10 or 12000 Spaniards to join with him; which conjunction ſoon happening he took a review of the Forces, and having an account that *Bouchain* was beſieged, and that the Governour, the better to defend it, had cauſed the lower Town to be burnt down, a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved to raiſe the Siege, or give the Enemy Battel; and accordingly his Highneſs commanded

the Prince of *Vaudemont*, to march privately with three thousand Horse and Foot to secure a Pass over the River *Schelde*, below *Conde*, and at the same time the Duke of *Holstein* marched with 1500 Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, through *Mons* towards *Kieurain*, to amuse the Enemy, and make them believe the whole Army was coming to Attack them on that side, and thereupon all the Forces marched without beat of Drum, or sound of Trumpet, in two lines; which made the French King, who lay with his Forces at *Kieurain*, *Seburgh* &c. to draw off, that he might cover the Siege, leaving the *Mareschal d' Humieres* only with 4 or 5000 Men to guard the Pass; but upon the approach of the Prince, finding himself too weak, he retired without disputing it, and so his Highness, with the Duke *de Villa Hermosa*, encamped near *Valenciennes*, but the French not being to be drawn out of their Retrenchments, it was not thought expedient to attempt the forcing them to a Battel, so that after many vigorous Assaults the Governour of *Bouchain* Capitulated and Surrendered the Place.

The Prince of *Orange* perceiving this Place loſt, and that he could not engage the French to a Battel without great diſadvantage, after ſome Councils held, the Siege of ſome important Place was reſolved on, and accordingly his Highneſs layed Siege to *Maeſtricht*, having his Army encreaſed by the Arrival of the *Oſnaburgh* Troups, under the Command of that Duke, and the Siege was carried on with great Reſolution, and nothing omitted that the higheſt Conduct and Valour was capable of performing; yet after a bloudy and obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Beſieged, and the Approach of the French Army, with a Reſolution to relieve them, his Highneſs thought it convenient to raiſe the Siege and draw off, which he did in good order: a brief Account take in the following Letter of the *Heer Dyck Velt*, ſent to the States of *Holland*, &c.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE Attack upon the Horne-Work was not made as was intended, the 25th. of Auguſt, but the day following before Noon, though without ſucceſs, and the Enemy being advanced with a very great Force to Tongres, it was unanimouſly concluded by the Generals, that they could not be hindered from putting a ſuccour into the Place on the ſide of the Wycke, and that for ſeveral difficulties that were foreſeen, it would be the beſt and ſafeſt to draw off the Troups from that ſide, and to put the whole Army into Battalia, without the lines, near Lenaken; which was accordingly done the next morning, and we continued there til, this. In the mean while, all our Cannon, Ammunition, and part of the Proviſion, together with the ſick and wounded Men, were put into the lightest Veſſels, which could beſt paſs, by reaſon of the extraordinary lowneſs of the Water: having ſeen all our Cannon embarked, and ſent the Boats away, ſome Skirmiſhes happened, in which the Enemy was ſtill repulſed: it was to have been wiſhed that God would have been pleaſed to have bleſſed the extraordinary Diligence, Vigilance and Pains, which

his

his Highness hath with the greatest Care and Application taken, during this Siege, and so great danger to his Person, with better success, for the good of the State; but seeing it hath not been his Holy Will, I pray that he will please, in other occasions, to give the Arms of the State better success.

Phillipsburgh being this while besieged by the Imperial Confederates, after a furious Battery, and many vigorous Attacks, the Governour perceiving a general Assault was intended, Capitulated and surrendered it upon very advantagious Articles to Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, who commanded in chief at that Siege. The Prince of *Orange* having drawn off his Forces from before *Maestricht*, and given the *Mareschal de Schomberg*, who commanded the French Forces, all the opportunity imaginable to engage, which he declined, thinking it sufficient that he had relieved the Town, he decamped from *Lenaken* and marched to St. *Tron*, and there he sent the Regiments that had sustained the greatest loss in this Siege into *Holland*, to refresh and recruit, and so with the rest of the Cavalry and Infantry took his

way towards *Janche* and *Partuise*, his Excellency the Duke *De Villa Hermosa* leading the Van, the Duke of *Osnaburgh* the main Battle, and his Highness the Rear-Guard, and although the French Army marched after him, yet they attempted nothing upon his Forces, though the Troups being alarm'd drew up in Battalia to expect them. And now the Winter season advancing, and the time of Action over, his Highness left the Army under the Command of Count *Waldeck*, and returned to *Holland*, where he was received with many Demonstrations of joy, and proceeded to give the general Assembly of States an Account of that Summers Campaign, so much to their satisfaction, that the President in a most solemn manner congratulated his safe Return, in his own, and in the names of all the States there assembled: as likewise did the States of *Holland* by the Pensioner *Fagel*, acknowledging all the Kindness and Gratitude imaginable, for the care and pains he had taken, and the danger he had exposed his Person to for the Honour and Service of the State.

In

In the year following, after a bloudy and doubtfull War, great were the expectations of the People that a Peace would ensue, and the sooner to bring it to pass, his Majesty of Great *Britain* laboured by his Ambassadours and Envoys in the Courts of the Princes, and engaged for an Accommodation, after the expence of so much Bloud and Treasure as this vigorous War had exhausted, but it went not on so prosperously as was wished, by reason the French in the dead of the Winter were upon their March towards the *Netherlands*, which retarded the Negotiation, and by the first of *March* they had invested *Valenciennes* with between fifty and sixty thousand Men under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburg*, and the Count of *Montal*; nor was it long before the King came to the Army with a great number of Voluntier Gentlemen, the Garison of that City consisted at that time of no more than 2000 Italians, Spaniards and *Wallon* Foot, and of about one thousand Horse and Dragoons, commanded by the Marquess of *Resburg*, so that before any considerable force of the Confederates could take the Field, this City

was formally besieged, and the Siege carried on with extraordinary vigour, as well by throwing Granadoes into it, as battering with Cannon, running Trenches, Mining, &c. which so far facilitated the Enterprize by continually alarming and wearying out the Besieged that the Besiegers made themselves Masters of the Counterscarp and Hornework with little difficulty, and turned the Guns they found there upon the City, which created such a Consternation, that the Governour finding the Souldiers and Inhabitants no longer willing to hazard themselves against the encroaching Enemy, and not expecting any timely relief, he being at the same time wounded and obliged to keep his Bed, the Place surrendered upon discretion; yet the French King commanded the Souldiers not to pillage it, and gave the Count of *Risburg* his Liberty; when heightned with this success, he divided his Army, and at once Besieged *Cambray*, and St. *Omers*, the former of which, though well Garisoned, he took without much difficulty, *viz.* the Town, but the Castle, whither the Souldiers retired to make their last Effort, held him in play much longer. The

The Prince of *Orange* having by this time taken the Field, marched with the Army under his Command, to the Relief of St. *Omers*, of which the French King had no ſooner notice but he ſent away part of his Army to ſtrengthen that Leagure maintained by the Duke of *Orleance*: nor was it unſeaſonable, for the Prince having paſſed many difficult ways, as alſo the River *Pene*, gave the Duke Battel, who had drawn off the greateſt part of his Army to oppoſe him; and though by the ill Diſcipline and Conduct of the left Wing, the diſadvantage of Ground and ſuperiour number of the French, after a long and doubtfull Fight, wherein he extreamly hazarded his Perſon, and received two ſhots upon his Armour, he found himſelf obliged to retrie with ſome Loſs: yet ſuch was the Action that the Duke returned not to the Siege in eight days after, for fear of a ſecond Attack, nor till he was aſſured his Highneſs had paſſed the Channel of *Gaunt*; and then after a furious Battery the Gariſon, who conſidered the encreaſe of his Army, and the little hopes they had of Relief, ſurrendered upon advantagious Articles; and a-

bout this time News came that the Cittadel or Castle of *Cambray*, after an obstinate resistance, had surrendered upon very advantagious or honourable Conditions.

This early success of the French King roused the Confederates, who hastened their Armies from all Parts, and Randezvouzing near *Aloft*, made a formidable Body, all but the Army the Duke of *Lorain* had brought into the Field submitting to the Command of the Prince; which so amazed the French King, that leaving the *Mareschal d' Crequi*, and the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, the former to attend the motion of the Duke of *Lorain*, and the latter to observe the Prince, he left the Field and returned to *Paris*; whereupon his Highness marched towards *Aeth*, accompanied with the Duke *D' Villa Hermosa*, and the Duke of *Osnaburg*, in order to dislodge the French that were Quartered under its Walls, or oblige them to Battel: but finding the Duke of *Luxemburgh* who commanded there, advantagiously encamped between two Rivers, and well fortified, showing no inclination to leave his Post, he at that time contented

tented himself with the making a flying Camp to prevent the French Parties straggling abroad, and harrasing the neigbouring Countries, and with the rest of the Army set down before *Charleroy*, an important City, strongely Garisoned by the French, which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, for the better strengthning his Army, to draw the Soldiers out of divers Garisons, and by that means formed a Body of 40000 Men, with which he first endeavoured to cut off their Forage and Provision, coming from beyond the *Sambre*; and there the better to effect it, he strongly entrenched himself, as knowing the cutting off the Forage must of necessity distress the Prince, which accordingly succeeded, and was one of the chief occasions that induced him [illegible] ness to draw off the Army and [illegible] to *Sombrief*, and finding he could [illegible] oblige the French to a Battel [illegible] great disadvantage, their chief aim [illegible] only to hinder his laying Siege to any Place of note, he drew nearer *Brussels*, and there having given necessary Orders, and left the Charge of the Armies to Count *Waldeck*, he passed from thence to

to the *Hague*, accompanied by sundry Noble-men, as well English as others, and there gave the States an Account of his Conduct, with which they were very much satisfied, and returned his Highness their hearty Thanks for his wary Enterprizes, &c.

The French not appearing any ways inclinable to Action, or undertaking the Siege of any important Place, his Highness taking leave of the States, embarked for *England*, attended by the Earl of *Offory*, and divers other Lords and Gentlemen, on the Yatches sent for his Accomodation by his Majesty of great *Britain*, King *Charles* the Second, and was attended by three English Men of War, and a Squadron the States ordered to wait upon him, Commanded by Admiral *Evertsen*; there was also in his Train the Count of *Nassau*, and Mr. *Odyck*, and proceeding with a prosperous Gale, safely arrived at *Harwich* the 19th. of *October*, 1677, where he was received by the Duke of *Albemarle*, and proceeding thence in the King's Coaches to *Ipswich*, he was there very favourably received by his Majesty, and a splendid Train of Nobility, as also by his Royal Highness,

with

with all the Testimonies and Expressions of real Joy and Affection, and on the 23th. they arrived at *White-Hall*, and there his Royal Highness's Lodgings were prepared for his Reception, and soon after it was known to what intent his Highness had been invited over; nor did he on the 29th. of *October* fail, upon the Invitation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, to accompany his Majesty, his Royal Highness and the Court, to be a spectator of the Cities magnificent annual Triumph, and was splendidly entertained to his high satisfaction. Now the King having chosen his Highness from amongst the Princes of *Europe* as the fittest Match for his illustrious Neece, the Princess *Mary*, for which intent he was invited to Court, he on the First of *November* declared his Intention in Council, with which the Lords were extreamly satisfied, as well in the Merits of his Highness, as the security of the Protestant Religion, by so agreable a Match, and the better for the conservation of a Peace with the United Provinces; whereupon the Council to testifie a further mark of the contentment they received,

ceived, went in a Body to Complement, and Congratulate the Princeſs, and then the Prince upon this happy occaſion, as did afterwards the reſt of the Nobility of the Kingdom, and others, a general ſatisfaction being every where expreſſed, ſo that his Highneſs ſent an Expreſs to the States General, to acquaint them with what was intended: the Summe of which was.

That in conſideration they had by their earneſt Wiſhes to him declared how much they deſired to ſee him Married, after he had well waighed the Reaſons that had induced him to it, in Conformity to their Deſires, and the Tranquility of their State, he conceived he could not do better than to addreſs himſelf to the Princeſs *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *York*, that he had made his Requeſt to have her in Marriage both of the King and the Duke, who had condeſcended to his Propoſals, and therefore he thought it requiſite to give their Lordſhips notice of it, expecting in return their ſpeedy Approbation, that he might the ſooner haſten again to their Service.

Upon

Upon this notice of his Highneſs's Intentions, the States aſſembled to conſider the weighty Reaſons that induced him to make ſo happy a choice in placing his Affections on the moſt illuſtrious Princeſs in *Europe*, and with much Joy and Gratulation approved them, teſtifying by a publick Edict, the ſatisfaction they conceived, and declaring the eſteem of ſo great an Alliance, made a reſolution to obſerve it to the utmoſt of their power, and accordingly ſent their Approbation to his Highneſs on the 4th. of *November*, old Stile, on which day the happy Marriage was ſolemnized, the Ceremonies performed by the Biſhop of *London*, and the King gave the Princeſs; nor did the News appear in publick but with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy imaginable, the Bells every where rung and Bon-fires flam'd in the ſtreets, the Nobility and others gave liberally to all Commers, and a univerſal content ſpread over the Kingdom, and Congratulary Poems were made by the beſt hands upon the occaſion. But whilſt every one was Revelling in Joy and Contentment, the Prince had his thoughts employed upon the important Buſineſs of the State, and

and having received the further Complements and Congratulations of the Nobles and Gentry, he on the 29th. took his leave of the Court, together with his fair Princess, and with a Train of Noblemen and Ladies took his way to embark for *Holland*, whither he was attended by several Men of War, and having a prosperous Passage landed at *Ter-heyde*, and from thence passed to *Hounsteyerdyke*, where for some time their Highnesses continued and received private Visits till the Magnificence that was to attend their publick Entry into the *Hague* was prepared; where upon their Ingress the Bridge was Crowned with Garlands of Triumph, and under them written,

Uxori & Batavis vivat Nassovius Hector
Auriaco & Patriæ vivat Britannica Princeps.

Here they found likewise the twelve Companies of Burghers drawn up in Arms, and the People every where expressing their satisfaction with loud and joyfull Acclamations, and upon passing the Bridge 24 Virgins met them, singing Songs prepared for the occasion,

and

and ſtrewing the way with fragrant Herbs on each ſide the Coach wherein their Higneſſes were; and Arriving at the Town houſe they found a Triumphal Arch erected, through which they paſſed; this Arch was beautified and adorned with a Sylvian Sceen, and on the top a Hierogliphick of Amity, by the claſping of two hands, and a Motto, *viz.*

Auriaci his Thalamis, Batavis des
Regia pax eſt.

Then croſſing the Market-place into the high ſtreet they found another Arch erected with this Motto, *viz.*

Ingredere Auſpicus Batavis Felicibus Aulam.

and in the mean time the Cannon was fired from all parts, and the Burghers gave ſeveral Volleys; at night the whole Countrey was illumen'd with Bon-fires, and Fire-works of ſundry kinds and forms, and ſo with great joy and ſatisfaction paſſed the reſt of the Winter, little Action happening abroad in that ſeaſon, yet the French King made early preparations againſt the Spring, which

obliged

obliged his Majesty of Great *Britain*, as he had before designed, to labour to compose the unhappy differences that had occasioned the expence of so much Bloud and Treasture; and in order to it, he sent the Earl of *Feversham* to the French King, with Instructions to negotiate a Peace between that King and the Confederates; the purport of his Commission was to propose that the City of *Charleroy*, *Aeith*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Oudenard*, *Valenciennes* and St. *Guilain* should be restored to the Spaniards, in consideration of which, the French King should keep *La Franche Conte* intire; but this not succeeding, his Majesty of great Great *Britain* dispatched a Commission, fully impowering the Lord *Hide* his Ambassadour at the *Hague*, to make a strict Alliance with the States General, mutually to stand by and defend each other till they could oblige the French King to Reason; the English Parliament at the same time declaring strongly for it, and offering the King considerable Summes of Mony to carry on the projected Design against the Disturber of *Christendom*.

The

The Alliance was to be carried on in order to the recovering a ſatisfaction by ſuch means as ſhould be thought moſt expedient and beſt agreable; and indeed for a time it was vigorouſly maintained, the Parliament of *England* preſſing it with a more than ordinary Ardour, and the King ſent the Lord *Montague* his Ambaſſadour to *France*, once more to preſs that King to a compliance, making at the ſame time new Levies of Horſe and Foot: However, the French King rejecting the Propoſitions, was not idle, but made great preparations for War; whereupon the King of Great *Britain* recalled his Forces that were in the French Service, who were ſent home without their Arrears. But whilſt the Confederates were agreeing about their Quota's or Levies, the French early in the Spring beſieged *Gaunt*, which being taken, by reaſon of the inſufficiency of the Gariſon to maintain a place of that vaſt Circuit, they ſate down before *Ypre*, which after a reſolute defence ſurrendered.

Theſe Places thus loſt for want of ſuccour, made the Confederates draw out from all Parts, the Prince of *Orange* being

being the first that took the Field, and the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived at *Bruges* with about 3000 English Horse and Foot; but the French King having done as much as he thought convenient at that time, putting the greater part of his numerous Armies into Garisons to refresh them, he retired to *Paris*, but hearing the League against him continually strengthened by new Alliance, and a Prohibition of the growth of his Kingdom, he thought it no longer convenient to delay, but formed himself a Project of Accommodation in these Terms, or to this purpose, *viz.*

That the Prince and Bishop of Strasburgh *should be entirely restored to all his Territories, Honours, Prerogatives and Goods, and Prince* William *of* Furstemburgh, *his Brother, be set at Liberty.*

That in relation to the Emperour he would stand to his Declarations insisting upon the Treaties of Westphalia, *offering to restore* Philipsburgh *or* Friburgh.

That to the King of Spain *he would restore* Charlerpy, Aeith, Courtray, Gaunt, Oudenard, *and* St. Guilain, *together with* Chastelerains *and all their Dependencies,*

but

but reserve to himself Conde Bouchain, Air, Cambray, Valenchennes *and Saint* Omers; *with all their Castle-Ships and Dependencies, with* La Frenche Conte *intire.*

That he would restore Charlemont *or* Dinant *to the Spaniard with the Emperour and Bishop of* Liege's *consent.*

That the Confines between Spain *and the Low-Countries from the Sea should be* Meuse, Newport, Courtray, Aeith, Dixmund, Mons, Oudenard, Namur *and* Charleroy, *and those bounds to be assured by those Places.*

That moreover to the States General he would restore Maestricht, *and allow the Commerce as formerly granted.*

That he would restore the Duke of Lorain, *according to the* Pyrenean *Treaty, or Surrender him, excepting* Nancy, *all his Territories, and in lieu of that City he would give him* Toul, *thereby only reserving himself a free Passage into* Alsatia, *and further demanded satisfaction for his Allies.*

The Propolals were not generally liked, yet being propoled at *Nimeguen* to the Assembly there, after many Difficulties and Refusals, upon new Matters being started, especially as to what related

lated to the King of *Sweeden*, whose satisfaction the French King required; but somewhat of that Nature insisted upon being abated, the Treaty was signed by the Plenepotentiaries of *France* and *Holland*, on the 11th of *August*, 1678. yet the delays of the French King proved extreamly prejudicial to his Affairs especially in lessening the Reputation his Arms had gained; for whilst the Treaty held with indifferency, and wavered without any certainty of coming to a conclusion the Prince of *Orange* having joyned the Confederate Forces, they called a Council of War, in which it was concluded that seeing *Mons* a City of the Province of *Hainault*, had been a long time Blocked up by the French, and that the Duke of *Luxemburgh* was on his March with the Army under his Command, to prevent any Succours being put into the City, that it was convenient to intercept him; and with this Resolution the Prince and the Confederate Army set forward about the beginning of *August*, and was joyned in his *March* by six thousand Munsterians and Brandenburghers, under the Command of General *Spaen*, and the French

upon

upon notice of his Approach removed from *Soignes*, where they had lain for some time encamped; here the next day the Prince encamped with the Confederate Army, and from thence marched toward *Rookleſs*, advancing the left Wing as far as the Abby of St. *Dennis*, that Place being the Duke of *Luxemburgh's* chief Quarters, facing with his Right Wing *Caſteau*, poſſeſſed likewiſe by the Fren[illegible] and although the Paſſes were extr[illegible]ficult, which rendered the French more ſecure, yet the Army being embattled, his Highneſs commanded a Party to drive the French from a Hillock they had poſſeſſed, which was performed with little difficulty; and then he cauſed the great Guns to play upon the Enemy that had poſted themſelves near the Cloiſter, adjacent to the Town; and though they ſtrove to defend it with their Cannon, yet after a conſiderable Battery, a Party of Dragoons advanced, and after a ſharp diſpute drove them thence, and poſſeſſed the place, when in the mean time Adjutant-General *Colbyer*, ſeconded by General *Dobwick*, paſſed the *Defiles*, or narrow dirty Lanes with admirable cou-

rage,

rage, contrary to the expectation of the French, and drove them, after a ſtrenuous reſiſtance, into their own Lines; when the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of *Monmouth*, who fought by his ſide that day, fell in with great reſolution and bravery, encouraging by words and actions the Regiments tha: were advanced, and ſignalizing his Valour above Report, which ſo animated the Regiments of the left Wing that they followed each other ti[illegible] Evening, charging with great reſolution; and Count *Horn* bending the Cannon under his Charge againſt the Battalions of French that were drawn up in the Valley, it greatly endammaged them by battering their Ranks.

The Fight being thus begun, was carried on and maintained with much reſolution and bravery, the Prince forcing his Paſſage to *Caſteau*, which had been Attacked by the Spaniards in the right Wing, where his Regiments of Foot-Guards had the Van-Guard under the Command of Count *Solms*, and was ſeconded by the Regiments of *Holſtein*, *Rogue*, *Sereres*, and they ſupported by the Engliſh, who through the natural

Averſion

Aversion they had to the French, charged with such fury that the obstinate resistance the Enemy made could not sustain their Impetuosity; for after five hours dispute the French were driven from their Post by the Regiments of Guards who pursued them to the River *Haines*, on the other side of *Castean*: And in this Battel it was that the renowned Earl of *Ossory*, who commanded the English, signalized his Valour; and indeed the whole stress of the Battel lay upon the Infantry, the Cavalry not being very serviceable in a Place of such narrow access and so full of precipices.

Night putting an end to the Slaughter, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* finding his loss great, and that he was no longer capable of making good his Post, drew off, under the favour of the darkness of the night, in much silence and confusion, and took a new Post nearer *Mons*, covering his Army with a Wood on the one side, and on the other it was secured by a River, leaving behind him most of the wounded Men, with many Tents, and much Baggage and Ammunition.

The Prince upon this advantage would have pursued the French to have

given them a total Defeat, and free the Town of *Mons* from the apprehension of Danger: but whilst he was preparing to make a second Attack, an Express was sent him, that the Treaty was signed, between the States and the French King; however, they congratulated his Highness upon this Success, in an extraordinary manner, intreating him to be more sparing of their safety than to hazard himself in the midst of danger; and the better to demonstrate at how dear a rate they esteemed his preservation, they sent to Mr. *Overkirks*, a Person who had interposed himself between the Prince and a French Captain, that in the heat of the Fight was in a full Career to charge him at disadvantage, a Sword, the Hilt of Massy Gold, a pair of Pistols inlay'd with Gold and a pair of golden Horse-buckles.

Upon the News that the Treaty was signed, a Cessation of Arms ensued, and upon the Duke of *Luxemburgh*'s drawing off to the Country between the *Mose* and *Sambre*, the Prince marched to *Estcousines*, upon the Road to *Nivelle*, and there being no further Business in relation to warlike Action, he came to the

 Hague,

Hague, where he was received by the People of all sorts, with the highest demonstration of Joy and Acclamation; and this last success no doubt hastened the conclusion of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, which was agreed on on the 19th. of *November* following, yet it lasted not long before the French King upon the claiming several places in the Spanish *Netherlands* as Dependencies, blocked up *Luxemburgh*, which obliged the King of Great *Britain*, Guarrantee of the Peace, to interpose his Authority, as likewise did the States by way of Mediation; but the French King would not hearken to the quitting the claim he had layed, unless the City of *Luxemburgh* might be put into his Possession, with all its Dependencies, three Leagues round it; which being long debated, and the times the French King gave to come to a Resolve being expired, without concluding any thing of that Affair, the *Mareschal d' Humieres* fell into the Spanish Provinces with a numerous Army, and put them under Contribution, making great spoil and ravage, in many places; and not so contented, but upon the Prince of *Chimay*, Governour of *Luxemburgh*,

emburgh, acting some Hostilities in their Territories, the *Mareschal* laid Siege to, and took, *Courtray*, burning many places of lesser note, constraining others to pay a Ransom for saving themselves from Fire; and in conclusion, the *Mareschal d' Crequi* came before *Luxemburgh* with an Army of 30000 Men, and cast a great number of Bombs into that City, which burnt and demolished about Five hundred Houses, and so retired to put his Army into Winter Quarters; and in the mean while the Negotiation continued between the Arbitrators to settle the Differences between the two Crowns; nor did they spare any Diligence to create a good understanding, by proposing Equivolents; but the Spaniards at that time, were so much averse, that the Mediators began to give over the hopes they had conceived of accommodating Maters in dispute; nay the Spanish Ambassadour proceeded so far as to press the King of Great *Britain* to send over Forces to the Assistance of his Master, but the King told him, That the urgency of his Affairs at home could not admit of sending Forces abroad, but that he was willing to do the King of *Spain* all the

good

good Offices that lay in him, &c. as also to use his utmost Endeavours for the Peace and Repose of *Europe*. But not satisfied with this Answer, they again applyed themselves to the States-General, but they being not willing to enter into any new Engagement of War with *France*, the Ambassadors could not perswade them to make new Levies, or to send any Forces to the Assistance of his Catholick Majesty; nor could the Emperour give any assistance by reason of the storm that threatned him at that time in *Hungary*, so that indeed the whole State of *Europe* being unwilling, or not in a condition to enter into a new War, it was greatly hoped that would oblige those that stood out to a compliance: And the better to perfect an Alliance, a general Congress was held at the *Hague*, where it was thought somewhat reasonable that the Truce of Twenty years which the French King had offered, should be accepted, including the Allies on all parts; which coming to a Resolve, and the Articles of Treaty agreed, there, amongst other things, it was thought fit that the French King should restore to the King of *Spain*, *Dixmuyden*,

and *Courtray*, with their Dependencies, having liberty to demolish the Fortifications, as likewise the other Places taken by force, since the 30th of *August*, 1684. and that in consideration thereof, the King of *Spain* should Surrender to him *Beaumont*, *Luxemburgh*, *Chimai* and *Bovines*, with all other Dependencies, and to this purpose the Articles between the two Crowns were concluded on at *Ratisbon*: And now the French King being at leisure, began to grow exceeding troublesome to his own People, professing Protestantism, having during the former Transactions put a very sensible Affront upon his Highness the Prince of *Orange*; for whilst the Differences lasted between the French and the Spaniards they extreamly wasted his Patrimony in *Brabant*, *Burgundy* and *Luxemburgh*, where the Prince of *Isenguyn*, supported by the French Interest and Arms, had seized upon his Possession of *Warnesson*, *Desburgh*, *Vianden*, St. *Vith*, *Budgenback*, &c. yet out of a generosity to his Country, in preferring their Tranquility, in the conclusion of a Peace, before his own interest, he forbore at that time to put in for Reparation, nor could the Violen-

ces

ces the French King unjustly offered in entering upon his Principality of *Orange* less to be resented, which Act is not held to be taken so much for the Place, as to hinder the Protestant Religion flourishing there; for upon the Persecution he raised in all Parts of his own Territories, many of the Protestants sent their Children to this Soveraign Principality to be Educated in Learning; but this greatly displeasing him, he sent his Orders to *Monsieur Moran* Super-intendant of *Provence*, to March a Body of 2000 Men thither, under the Command of his Lieutenant-General in *Languedock*, to Command the Magistrates of the Principality of *Orange*, to send away all the Children to their Parents, and not for the future to receive any more into their Schools or Accademies. To this unjust and unreasonable Demand, they found themselves constrained to consent, promising to give notice to the Parents of the Children, that they might send for them home, hoping by this means they had given the King satisfaction: but what can satisfie an ambitious and spiteful Mind? for although this gave the Citizens hope they were in Peace, yet it

proved not so, for soon after Orders came to throw down the Walls of the City, and the French Dragoons Quartering upon the Inhabitants, committed many Indecencies and Disorders, compelling the People to Work in ruining their own Fortifications, which being undermined, were blown up.

This News no sooner came to his Highness's Council but they complained of it to the States-General, as a breach of the last Peace, urging, That Reparation might be required for such unjust Proceedings against the Subjects of his Highness, in the midst of a general Peace: Nor were the States wanting in Writing to the King, and letting him know their Resentments for so great an Injury, contrary to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, pressing him for Reparation of the damage his Highness had, contrary to Articles, sustained, in the Violence done to his Subjects: But they could get no other Answer from the French Court, but That as for the Money extorted from the Inhabitants, those that extorted it had no Order for it, and he had commanded Restitution to be made, and upon the Peoples submitting to his Pleasure, he

had

had withdrawn his Forces, and restored the Inhabitants their Commerce, according to their Desires, but as for the rest, he alledged he had reason for what he did. This Answer, though it was neither generous nor pleasing, was all that could be got at that time, and so the matter continues to a more favourable opportunity.

The Face of Peace now appearing amongst the Christian Princes, and *Hungary* being the greatest Scene of War, the States thought of Disbanding their super-numerary Forces, and in order thereto, advised with his Highness, who assured them that there was no Person more desirous than himself to ease the People of their Contributions and Taxes; but in consideration things were scarcely settled, and that the neighbouring Countries had not yet disbanded, but were in Arms, he thought it the safest way to continue them till they might be assuredly free from the fear or suspicion of any sinister event, *&c.* And according to this prudent and grave Counsel they were continued, it being resolved by the States-General, That the Extraordinary Forces should be kept up to a further

time. And now his Highness being more at leisure, and desirous to promote the good of his Country, betook himself to the reforming the Government of *Utrecht*, in which, during the Series of so tedious a War, some Disorders and Irregularities had happened, which he redressed by prudently altering such of the Magistracy as were looked upon unfit Persons to manage the Government, and put such into their Places as he found better capable of managing so weighty a Trust, striving to promote and advance the welfare of the People at no small expence of Pains and Treasure, contrary to the Methods of the French King, who was then Dragooning his Subjects of the Protestant Religion, and using all manner of ways to ruin them by Tortures, Confiscations and Imprisonments, and many such unchristian-like Proceedings: And since we are come to this part, pardon the Digression, if I conceive it not amiss to expose the Methods *France* has of late years taken to bring over Protestants to the Church of *Rome*, that the Reader may the better distinguish between the Actions of a vertuous Prince who makes

it

it his utmoſt care and ſtudy to preſerve and promote thoſe that are under his Juriſdiction, and a Prince that labours to ruine and Deſtroy his Subjects.

I ſhall not trouble you with the Declaration put out againſt the Proteſtants in the year 1669, or hardſhips they ſuffered before and ſince that year in particulars, till I come to the year 1680. In this year the King iſſued out his Order, thereby depriving them in general, even from the Court to the Waggon, of all manner of Places of Truſt, Offices and Services; reducing the meaner ſort thereby to great diſtreſs, and diſanulling the more wealthy of what they had purchaſed with their Money and the price of their Blood: And the next year 1681, by a Decree of their Council all Notaries, Attornies, Solicitors and Serjeants, which made profeſſion of the Reformed Religion, were rendered uncapable of their Employments; and the next year the Lords and Gentlemen were commanded to diſcharge their Proteſtant Officers and Servants; and in Eighty three all Officers of the King's Houſhold, and thoſe of the Princes of the Bloud were commanded to give place

to

to the Roman Catholicks ; and in a word, all manner of Persons of all Professions, that were of the Reformed Religion had a prohibition by those strict Decrees under severe Penalties : And so strict were they, that the Midwives, unless Roman Catholicks, durst not, but by stealth, perform their Office, were the Emergency never so great ; and by this means, having constrained some to suffer their Tongue to give their Heart the Lye ; These for the encouragement as they pretended of themselves and others, being called new Converts, were Discharged from the Payment of their Debts for the space of three years, and this was done the better to disappoint their Creditors of the Reformed Religion with whom they had mostly dealt : Nor content with this, by another way they quite discharged them of such Debts as those of that Religion had contracted in common.

These Proceedings served only as a Prologue to that which was afterward Acted on the Unchristian-like Stage of *France* ; for the Councils, influenced by the Priests, who aimed more at the Estates of the Protestants than their Religion,

gion, finding these ways not so effectual as they expected, and perceiving that many of the more wealthier made over their Estates, and left the Country, they Exhibited a Prohibition of Selling or Alienating any Estates whatsoever; the King anulling and breaking all Contracts and other Acts relating to such Sale or Alienation, if it did not appear that after any such Act they did not stay in the Kingdom a whole year; so that being deprived of all means to transport their Effects, and yet not suffered to enjoy them with any quiet, many preferring a good Conscience before worldly Riches, proposed to leave all they had, and with it the Kingdom; but this took no Effect, for hereupon they were forbidden it under severe Penalties, which drove them to so great a strait that they knew not what offer or proposal to make, finding every thing hazardous and uncertain: But they were not long without new Proofs of Roman Severity, for having already fleeced them, not so contented, the Intendants in their Districts had Orders to weigh them down, if possible, with heavy Taxes, by charging them with those of

the

the new Converts, who were discharged from paying any, in favour of their pretended Conversion, or by laying others on them, which they termed Duties; so that he who was before assessed in the Roll for 40 or 50 Livres, escaped well if he came off for 5 or 600, and those that delayed, or had not the Money, were obliged to Quarter Dragoons, and suffer Imprisonment till they had made payment. And to pass over many things of the like Nature, whilst they were advancing by large steps to gain their Ends, and though the Protestants neglected nothing, either by way of Supplication, or endeavouring to justifie their Rights and manifest the wrong done them before the Judges in the respective Provinces, it was but like Water thrown upon Ice, the more to harden it: And indeed this way of Proceeding availed them nothing, but the rather added to their misery; for the Priests fearing this manner of Submission might mollifie the King, who is not over much given to relent, they used all their Interests to push him on to a violenter motion, so that the Papists gave out, he was resolved not to suffer any *Hugonots*, so they cal-

called the Proteſtants to live in the Kingdom; nor like *Pharo*, would he ſuffer them at the ſame time to depart.

The Project by this time being grown ripe for Cruelty, they began with *Bearn*, where the Dragoons committed their firſt Ravages, and after that, in High and Low *Guinne*, *Xantoigne*, *Peicta*, High *Languedock*, *Vevarets*, and *Dauphin*, with ſome other Places in thoſe Countries; and after that in *Lionois*, Low *Languedock*, *Gevennes*, *Valees*, *Provence*, and the Countries of *Geix*, and then in *Normandy*, *Bougoigne*, *Nivernois*, *Berry*, and the Countries of *Orleance*, *Tourain*, *Anjou*, *Brittany*, *Champaign*, *Piccardy*, the Iſles of *France*, and even in *Paris* it ſelf, and in all Parts where any of the Reformed Religion had Habitations, or were fled for ſhelter; and the firſt thing the Intendants were ordered to do, was to Summon the Cities and Communalties, and they aſſembled the Inhabitants of the reſpective Places, profeſſing the Proteſtant Religion, and let them know it was the King's Pleaſure they ſhould turn Roman Catholicks, or they ſhould be forc'd to do it; at which Propoſal the poor People greatly ſurprized, in an

humble manner replyed, They were ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Estates to the Service of the King, but their Consciences being God's alone they could not in that manner dispose of them.

Upon Refusal, the Dragoons who were at hand, were immediately sent for, who in a furious manner seizing the Gates and Avenues of the Cities, and Villages, guarding the Passes that none might escape, they often came with their Swords in their hands, crying, Kill, kill, or else be Catholicks; and where-ever they came, like the Locust, they devoured every good thing, being Quartered upon the Protestants at discretion, with a Charge not to suffer them to depart out of their Houses, or conceal any of their Goods, under great Penalties to the Papists that should receive or comfort them, and having eaten up their Provisions, and Plundered all that was of value, which they sold to the neigbouring Catholicks, they in an inhumane manner fell upon their Persons: And now prepare to hear what even the Turks may blush to own.

After

After many Revilings, Curſes and Execrations, they proceeded to hang up Men and Women by the Hair or Feet, on the Roofs of Chambers or Chimney-holes, where putting Wiſps of wet Hay on the Fire under them, they ſmoaked them till they were almoſt ſuffocated; and when they had taken them down, if they would not ſign to an Abjuration they hung them up again, or toſſed them to and fro into great Fires till they were in a manner Roaſted: ſome they tied Ropes under their Arms, and plundged them in Wells till they were half drowned, ſwearing to finiſh their Lives there unleſs they would promiſe to change their Religion: Others they bound like Criminals, when they put them to the Queſtion, putting Funnels in their Mouths and poured Wine down their Throats, till having deprived them of their Reaſon, they obliged them to ſay they would be Catholicks: Some again they ſtripp'd naked and pricked with Pins and Bodkins, till they were no longer able to endure it: Others they lead about by the Noſes with Pincers, and wounded them with Pen-knives: They beat ſome with Staves and dragged them, after much

much cruel usage, to the Churches, where they construed their being present, though against their Wills, for an Abjuration: Some again they kept waking, by tossing them from one Souldier to another, and throwing Buckets of Water in their Faces for many nights and days; and the better to put them into a disorder and confusion, clapped Kettles and Brass Pans upon their heads whereon they made a continual noise with the Hilts of their Swords, till they had in a manner made the Party distracted: And where they found any sick or languishing, thither they brought Drums and Trumpets into the Chambers to disturb and torment them, giving them no rest; nor did they in some Places forbear to bind the Fathers and Husbands whilst they Forced and Ravished their Wives and Daughters before their faces: Of some they plucked off their Nails, of others burnt their Feet, and blew with Bellows into the Fundaments of Men and Women, till they were ready to burst, with many other Cruelties that Hell could inspire, or witty horrour invent; and if by all these Stratagems they could not work upon them to

abjure

abjure their Religion and the profession of the true Faith, then had they noisome Dungeons prepared to Imprison them in, where many of them languish'ed to Death; nor did the Rage against their Persons suffice, for they demolished their Houses, cut down their Woods, spoiled their pleasant Gardens and Orchards, seized their Children, and thrust them into Monasteries, and put them to be brought up under the tuition of the Priests, and sold whatever was saleable; and for those they found had escaped them, they hunted in the Woods as for Wild Beasts, miserably using such as fell into their hands.

In these cruel Proceedings of the French Papists to their own Countrymen there was a *Decorum* used, for besides the Leaders and Military Officers, at the head of these Tormentors, marched the Intendants, and the Bishops, every one in his Diocess; as also a Troop of Missionary Monks and Fryers, *&c.* as for the Intendants they gave such Orders as they thought most expedient for the carrying on of the hopefull Conversion, and to restrain natural Pity and Compassion, if at any time, which was

but

but rare, it found place in the hearts of the Dragoons, or their Commanders: The Bishops were to take the Abjurations, and to make a severe inspection, that it should be done in all points according to the mind and intention of the Clergy, and the Missionaries were to be assisting in forcing the Abjuration; and when by this means they had forced many to an outward compliance, they increased the sorrow of those that persevered by sending them more Guest: nor could the City of *Paris* secure such as retired thither, though Persons of considerable Quality; for upon notice that several had fled the storm, and were sheltered in that great City, leaving their Lands and Livings to the spoil and havock of the Soldiers, they were commanded within fifteen days to leave that Place, and retire to their Habitations by a Decree of the Council, and although they humbly besought the King to stop the course of Cruelty that raged against them, those that attempted it had no other Answer than to be sent Prisoners to the Bastile; and to prevent such as should attempt to flye from their Habitations, the Provosts had orders to

scowr

scowr the Roads, and the Magistrates to stop and send back such as they found removing, without exception: Nor were there Informers wanting on this occasion, and if the Husband had concealed his Wife or Children he was tormented till he had brought them back again: Nor were some who pretended to be new Converts, though for the most part the Off-scums and Refuse of Gaols, less active than the Renagado's of *Algier* to add to the misery of the suffering People; nor would a bare signing the Abjuration serve turn, for they were compelled to goe to Mass, Receive the Communion, and tell their Beads, having always Eyes over them, so that upon the least Information of neglect they were severely fined, or thrown into their former miseries: Yet it pleased the Divine Providence that notwithstanding the Sea-Ports were stopped and narrowly watched, many of them got off and were kindly received in *Holland* and *England*, and plentifully relieved, settling such as were capable of it in Business and Employments: but upon notice of these Escapes, the Forreign Vessels in the Ports were ordered to be searched

and

and none to Embark or be carried off without he or she produced a Certificate from the Bishop or Curate, to certifie him or her a Roman Catholick, and several who attempted to escape were seized and Imprisoned as Traitors.

The storm, as to its fury, being a little moderated amongst the Laity, by reason there was no great matters of Plunder to be had, they resolved at last to begin with the Ministers, who had been hitherto pretty well secured in their Persons, by the Edict of *Nants*, which allowed them limitary Congregations; but the Court being of opinion that so long as they remained in *France* their Authority would restrain the Protestants from changing their Religion, and leave them but slenderly assured of their new Converts, the greater part of which, they well knew had done what they did by constraint; therefore in the first place they laboured to stifle their Writings, prohibiting all manner of Books that should any ways instruct the Lay Protestants, or were written by their Ministers: And although the French Clergy, to have it thought they were not the Promoters of the Persecution, seemed

unwilling

unwilling to consent to the Revocation of that Edict, yet it was soon after Revoked, and another made consisting of Twelve Articles, and by the First, He Repeals and Suppresses all former Edicts in all their Extent, and ordains that all the Reformed Churches or Chappels that are found in his Kingdom shall be demolished. By the Second, he prohibits all sorts of Religious Assemblies, of what kind soever, out of the Roman Communion. By the Third, he forbids the like Exercise to all Lords and Gentlemen of any Quality, under Penalties of corporal Punishment and confiscation of Estate. By the Fourth, he banishes from his Kingdom all the Ministers, enjoyning them to depart within fifteen days after the publication of the Edict, under Penalty of being sent to the Galleys. By the Sixth, he promises recompences and advantages to the Ministers and their Widows that should change their Religion. By the Seventh and Eighth, he forbids instructing Children in the Reformed Religion, and ordains, that those who shall be henceforth Born and Baptized, shall be brought up in the Roman Catholick Religion,

ligion, enjoining their Parents to send them to the Churches under a penalty of five hundred Livres as a fine. In the Ninth, he allows four Months time to such Persons as have departed the Kingdom to return, or upon failure to have their Goods and Estates Confiscated. By the Tenth, he forbids all those of the Reformed Religion that are not departed to forbear it, together with their Wives and Children, or to convey away their Effects under pain of the Galleys for the Men, and Confiscation of Body and Goods for the Women. By the Eleventh, he confirms a former Declaration to punish those that Relapse. In the Twelfth, he declares that as to the rest of the Subjects of the Religion they may remain in the Cities of his Kingdom, and Lands of his Obedience, there to continue their Commerce and enjoy their Estates without trouble or molestation, upon pretence of the said Religion, on condition they have no Assemblies under pretext of Praying or exercising any religious Worship whatever.

The

The very day this Edict was published, so hasty were these Dragoon Converters that they began to demolish the famous Church of *Charenton*, the elder Minister belonging to it being commanded to leave *Paris* within Twenty-four hours, and with all convenient speed depart the Kingdom; and thereupon he was committed to the Charge of one of the King's Foot-men, with an express Order not to part with him till he was out of the Confines of *France*, but his Colleagues had Forty-eight hours given them to leave the City, and were permitted to depart upon their Parole, and the rest had the time limited, but with so many vexations, that none but Men of great firmness of mind could have born it, for they not only denyed them all their Moveables and Books, but even their private Papers, under pretence that they knew not whither they were theirs, or belonged to the Consistory; but what was more cruel, they refused their Fathers or Mothers, Brothers or Sisters, or any of their near Relations to accompany them, though many of them were aged and infirm, and must, unless supported by an extraordinary Provi-

hence, perish, without their succour and assistance; nor was this all, for they stayed their Children above the age of seven, and some, where they had a more peculiar spite against the Father, that were scarcely weaned; nor would they allow a Nurse to the Sucking Children where the Mother's Milk was dried up, and she incapable of giving them sustenance of that kind; and although they had Passports yet were they stayed upon the Borders, in divers places, by the malice of the Papists, under pretence they must presently prove they were the same Persons mentioned, and that there was no criminal Process or Information charged against them, and justifie that they carried away nothing belonging to their Congregations; and this they did upon no other pretence than to ensnare them, by spinning out the limited time for their Departure; so great is the thirst of the Papists after the Ruin and Destruction of Protestants, when they have any advantage over them, however they flatter them when they want the Power; for the days being expired, though they themselves were the detainers, in plain terms they told them

them their time was elapsed, and there was no hopes of escaping the Galleys.

Notwithstanding this Edict, many of the Laity, some desirous to follow their Ministers, and others to fly the Persecution and horror of having their Consciences forced, and Children taken away, made, at sundry times, their attempt to escape, but now the Ports, Ways, and Fords, and all Places throughout the Kingdom were so strictly guarded and narrowly searched by the Officers of the Forts and Customs, Soldiers and Peasants, that most of them were seized and hurried to Prison, whereby the Gaols became thronged and crouded; nor had they the favour of common Malefactors, but were thrust into Dungeons and noisome Places, their Friends not daring to visit or relieve them, by which means a great number perished through hunger and other ill-conveniencies, and although the Twelfth Article promises to secure the Laity in their Properties, Possessions and Callings, yet the French Papists have not forget the Decree of *Constance*, wherein it is expressed, *That no Faith is to be kept with Heretiks*, as they call the Protestants,

stants, for the same Cruelty and Inhumanity continued with as great Rage and Fury, where there was any Plunder to be had or People of Note dwelling. In *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *Le Berry*, *Campaigne*, *Orleance*, *Nivernois*, *Beloffois* and the Isles of *France*, nay in *Paris* itself, after the Edict was published, the Procurator-General, and some other Magistrates, sent for the Heads of divers Families, and declared to them, That it was the King's positive Will that they should change their Religion, and that if they would not comply they should be made to doe it, and so proceeded by Letters under the Prince's Seal to banish the Elders of the Consistory, and such Persons as they found or at least conceived, inflexible.

One thing is remarkable, *viz. Monsieur Saignelay*, Secretary of State, having sent for to his House, under divers pretences about 100 Merchants and others, he caused the Doors to be shut upon them, and instead of the business they expected, presented them with an Abjuration, commanding them in the King's Name to sign it, declaring with a stern Countenance, they should

not

not ſtir out at the Door till they had done it; the purport of it was this, That they ſhould not only abjure the Hereſie of *Calvin*, and enter into the Catholick Church, but that they did it voluntarily, or without being forced or compelled to it; and although they many ways excuſed it, yet being ſharply reprimanded and terrified by his Threats; not being fore-warned of ſuch a danger, and doubting the ill conſequence that might attend it, they at laſt, not voluntary but by conſtraint ſigned that Abjuration: Nor by the power and influence of the Clergy did the Magiſtrates refrain to take away the Children by force and carry them out of the knowledge of their Parents, to bring them up in their ſuperſtitious way of idolatrous Worſhip, frequently ſeparating the Man and Wife, where they could gain upon the one or the other to Apoſtatize. Nor did they ſpare to do this in *Orange*, the ſovereign Principality of his Highneſs the Prince, where the French King, by Right, has no power, but taking away the Miniſters by force, committed them to Priſon; the Dragoons, as it has been already hinted, doing there miſchiefs much

much in likeneſs as in other Places, as well to the People as to the Officers of his Highneſs, to whom that Principality belongs. And much in this nature the Calamity of the ſuffering Proteſtants continued in the Kingdom of *France*, to the year 1685. nor were their miſeries then diſcontinued, for the Clergy in their Paſtoral Letters ſeem ſtill to threaten them with greater, if poſſibly it may be; for at the end of them they have this amongſt other Expreſſions, *viz. You muſt expect Miſchiefs more dreadfull and intollerable than all thoſe which hitherto your Revolts and Schiſms have drawn down upon you.* Nor do they fail at this day to make good, as much as in them lyes, the Threats, by making it their ſtudy to invent new manner of Torments, the Magiſtrates being ever ready to aſſiſt them in the Execution.

I might go on with this melancholly Story to the ſwelling of a large Volume, and add to it the Cruelty of the Savoyards againſt the Proteſtants in the Countries under that Duke, whoſe Miſeries equal, if not exceed, what I have mentioned; as likewiſe in ſundry other Places, and indeed in all Places where the

Papiſts

Papists have power; but that the digression will seem too long, and therefore I only give the Reader a taste of what has been served up in full Banquets, of Cruelty and Revenge, thereby to let those that are at this day un-informed, know what they must expect, if they come into the hands of such as account it meritorious to destroy Hereticks, nor think it any Crime to break the most solemn Oaths, and make void all Protestations and Engagements, when they suppose it advantagious to their Interest, or Churches Cause; and note by the way, that all of the Reformed Religion, who have separated from the Traditions Errors, and Idolatrous Worship of *Rome*, pass with them for no other. These Proceedings however turned at last to the disadvantage of the Persecutors, for though for a time it enriched them, yet the number of People that fled, or were ruined, occasioned the decay of Trade and Commerce, so that those Revenues that supplied the French King's Coffers, and enabled him to vex all *Europe*, by a tedious War, being exhausted, notwithstanding he had taken *Luxemburgh* from the Spaniards, he found himself in a low

condition; for Money being the very sinews of War, and his Subjects not forward to lend, as appears by the Answer of the Bankers of *Paris*, when he sent to them the last year for several Millions of Livres, viz. That they humbly begged his Excuse, forasmuch that if they so far weakned the Bank, they could not support their Credit in answering the Bills that should be drawn upon them. He then, I say, found that when by such unjust means he depopulated his Kingdom, he fought against himself: but to return.

The Prince of *Orange* all this while highly disapproved his Proceedings, and if in Arms he did not oppose them it was not for want of will, but rather that he on his part would keep the Peace inviolable, and rather bear, till a further opportunity, the affront and injury done him, in the wrong his Subjects of the Principality of *Orange* had received, than involve the States in a new War, which might have been justly excused, since the French were the Agressors; but to come yet nearer to the purpose.

Whilst

Whilſt his Highneſs was diverting and repoſing himſelf from the Toils of War, which now ceaſed by the concluſion and ratefying of the Treaty with *France*, his Majeſty of Great *Britain*, King *Charles* the Second, after five or ſix days indiſpoſition, departed this Life at his Palace Royal of *White-Hall* on the 6th. of *February*, 1684. not only to the extraordinary Grief of his Subjects but of all *Europe*, their Highneſſes more eſpecially bearing a ſuperlative part in the ſorrow the loſs of that good King occaſioned, whoſe Funeral was privately ſolemnized on the 14th. of *February* towards the Evening, in the following Order: His Body was carried under a Velvet Canopy, born by Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, ſix Earls ſupporting the Pall, the Proceedings began with the Servants to the Nobility, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, their preſent Majeſties, the Queen Dowager, and the late King's Servants, *&c.* after whom followed Barons, Biſhops and other of the Nobility, according to their great Offices; the Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*

was chief Mourner, his Train born up by the Lord *Cornbury*, the Supporters to the chief Mourner were the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Beaufort*, wearing their Collars of the Order as other Knights of the Garter there present did; the Assistants to the chief Mourner were sixteen Earls, one of the Kings of Arms carried the Crown and Cushion, the rest of the Officers of Arms attending and directing the Ceremonies, which was closed with the King's Band of Gentlemen Pentioners, and the Yeomen of the Guard; at the entrance into the Church the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, attended by the Quire, met the Body, and proceeded to King *Henry* the 7ths. Chappel, where it was interred in a Vault under the East-end of the South-Isle; Service being ended, and the Officers of his Houshold having broke their Staves, the Royal Stile was proclaimed by another of the Kings at Arms, according to the Custome: And thus set this great Monarch, who had been so usefull and dear to the Interest of *Christendome*, making way thereby for his Brother, who was immediately proclaimed, &c. and accordingly was

Crowned

Crowned at *Westminster*, on the twenty third of *April* following, with much splendour and magnificence, as is usual at the Royal Ceremonies of the Coronation of the Kings of Great *Britain*, &c. and had the Condolement and Congratulation, the one for the Death of King *Charles* and the other for his Majesties Accession to the Throne, not only from the States-General, but from most of the *European* Princes. And now the States of *Holland* being in frequent Consults about the Affairs of that Republick, between the Adjournments, his Highness the Prince of *Orange* diverted himself in visiting the Towns and Fortifications, and settling Military Affairs, and the better to remove the melancholly the Death of the King his Uncle had occasioned, recreated himself at his Country Pallace; when in the mean while the Duke of *Monmouth*, and Earl of *Argile*, going from *Holland* with an inconsiderable number of Men, the former for *England*, and the latter for *Scotland*, their Expeditions proved altogether successless; for being severally routed and taken by the King's Forces, they suffered Death, together with divers others

thers of their Adherents and Abettors.

About the latter end of *June*, the Moscovite Ambassadors came and visited the Cities of *Rotterdam* and *Amsterdam*, where they were magnificently entertained beyond what they expected, their Treatment much exceeding the splendour of *Moscovy*, which raised in them no little wonder how a Country of no greater circumference could abound with so much riches and plenty; as likewise did the Envoy to the Emperour of *Morocco*, who visited his Highness's Pallace at the *Hague*, as also the City of *Rotterdam*, and departed highly satisfied, not only with the magnificency of the Place, but with the management and conduct of Affairs; so that by this time there being an intire Peace, Trade began to flourish more than ever, and the Riches of both the *Indies* flowed into the Provinces, by reason of the Arrival of many Ships richly Laden, belonging to the Chambers of *Amsterdam*, *Horn*, and others Places, so that the tedious War seemed not in the least to have impoverished this Common-wealth.

In *July*

In *July*, 1687. his Highness returning from *Hounslaerdyke* to the *Hague*, there gave Audience to several forreign Ministers, and then parted thence to visit the Garrisons of *Maestricht*, *Boisleduck*, and others belonging to the States, and in his Return was met by her Royal Highness at *Loo*, she having in his Progress given all the necessary Orders for the well governing and strengthning of those Places: And now a great number of Popish Priests coming *incognito* into the Provinces, and there sheltering themselves, and beginning some under-hand practices, the States thought it expedient to consider about Banishing all the Forreigners that had taken Orders from the See of *Rome*, and it had been at this time done, had not the *Chevalier Crampich*, Envoy from the Emperour of *Germany*, highly interceeded on their behalf; however, they were narrowly observed, and very much discountenanced, insomuch that they made no great progress in their Affairs.

In *December*, the *Marquess d' Albeville*, Envoy extraordinary from his Majesty of Great *Britain*, had Audience of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and

the States of *Holland*, but they Adjourning to the 7th. of *January*, great preparations of Fire-works were made in the mean while to entertain her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, on New-years-day, representing a Battel, with four lines, ranged with several Batteries, lively expressing the manner of an Engagement. Now the forreign Priests coming again into remembrance, and looked upon as Enemies to the Common-wealth, notwithstanding the intercession that had been made on their behalf, the Court of Justice at the *Hague*, drew up a Decree, commanding them to retire out of the Country, and never to return again, promising a Reward of 100 Ducatoons to any that should make discovery, and setting a penalty of 600 Florins upon those that should harbour and conceal any of them, for the first time; 1200 for the second, and corporal Punishment for the third Offence; whereupon a great many of them resunded in *England*, where indeed there was but too many before: And now the Spring coming on, the Prince and Princess of *Orange* went to their Pallace at *Loo*.

The

The King of *England*, for private Reasons of State, being about this time desirous to call home the English Regiments, in the Service of the States-General, the *Marquess d' Alberville* made it known immediately to their Lordships, but they not willing to part with those Forces, he proceeded to put in his Memorials, representing not only his Resentment of that Refusal, but the danger the Officers and Soldiers might incur; But the States having before-hand disbanded them, and Listed them under their own Command, as many as would enter themselves, which was the greatest part of them, as well Officers as Soldiers, this business came to nothing; and although his Majesty had ordered the Masters and Captains of Ships and Vessels, to give such as would return free Passage, with promise of Advancement, yet not many came over.

In *May* the Elector of *Saxony* was splendidly Entertained by his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, at *Houmslayerdyke*, and the next day his Highness accompanied him to *Scheveling*, where they went on Board a small Vessel that carried them to a Squadron of 17 Men of War, arrived

rived from *Schonevelt*, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Allemond*, who sent upon their Approach, two light Frigates, and a Shallop to meet them, and were saluted with the Cannon of all the Ships; when having Dined on board the Vice-Admiral, they returned to *Scheveling*, and from thence his Electoral Highness of *Saxony* went to visit *Delf*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Maestriecht*, *Leige*, *Aix*, and *Cologne*, and so returned home by the way of *Francfort*; when in the mean while the *Heer Van Dieft* acquainted the Prince of *Orange*, and the States with the Death of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, a Person most firm to the Protestant Interest, and whose Death was regretted by the Protestant Princes and States, so that both the Prince and the States of *Holland* immediately nominated a fit Person to go and make their Complement of Condolence to the present Elector. The next Month the *Marquess d' Alberville*, acquainted the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, as also the States, with the News of the Queen of *England*'s being delivered of a Son, at their Royal Pallace of St. *James*'s, on *Sunday* the 10th. of *June*; and soon after

ter

ter the News, by ſundry Expreſſes, was likewiſe made known to the King's Miniſters in all the Courts of *Chriſtendome*, who, at a vaſt Expence and Magnificence, proclaimed it, and the Conduits in *London* were commanded to run with Wine; and a Thanksgiving-day was likewiſe held for the Queens ſafe Delivery; Congratulations were made, upon this occaſion, by all the Forreign Miniſters, and the Infant ſoon after ordered to be prayed for in the publick Prayers of the Church: Some Addreſſes were likewiſe preſented upon that occaſion, and the Romaniſts flattered themſelves with a laſting Tranquility, and ſo ſure they thought they were of gaining the point that the Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Biſhops of *Ely*, *Peterborough*, St. *Aſaph*, *Chicheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Briſtol* who had been committed, by an Order of Council, to the Tower, for humbly beſeeching his Majeſty, by Petition, to remit his Commands of enjoyning his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience to be read in the Churches, in time of Divine Service, were brought to their Tryalls at the King's Bench Court *Weſtminſter*, where not-

notwithstanding all that was alledged against them, and the pressing Arguments of a Popish Judge then upon the Bench, their Candour and Innocence so fairly and plainly appeared, that instead of their Adversaries proving that Petition a Libel, it was evidently demonstrated, that they had done nothing but their Duty.

The Papists to leave no stone unturned that they might secure the future as well as the present, used many Arts & Insinuations to sound the intentions and thoughts of their Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*; whereupon Mr. *James Stewart* took upon him, and that not without the King's knowledge and approbation, as appears by the Letter, to write to *Mons. Heer Fagel*, Pentionary of *Holland*, and *West-Friezeland*, upon the King's publishing his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and intention to take away the Test and Penal Laws, which occasioned his Answer, in substance this, though little to the satisfaction of the Roman Catholicks, *viz.*

That their Highnesses have often declared, as they did more particularly to the Marquess Alberville, *his Majesties Envoy extraordinary to the States, That it is their Opinion, that*

no

no Christian ought to be persecuted for his Conscience, or be ill used because he differs from the publick and established Religion, and therefore they could be content that even the Papists in England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *might be suffered to continue in their Religion with as much Liberty as is allowed them by the States of the United Provinces; and as for the Protestant Dissenters, their Highnesses did not only consent, but heartily approved of their having an entire Liberty for the full Exercise of their Religion, without any trouble or hindrance, &c.*

That their Highnesses were ready, in case his Majesty of England *should desire it, to declare their willingness to concur in the settling and confirming this Liberty as far as it lay in them, and were ready, if desired, to concur in the Repealing the Laws, provided always that those Laws remain still in their full vigor by which the Roman Catholicks are shut out of both Houses of Parliament, and out of all publick Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, as likewise all those other Laws, which confirm the Protestant Religion, and which secure it against all the Attempts of the Roman Catholicks.*

But that their Highnesses could not agree to the Repealing of the Test, or those Penal

Laws

Laws that tend to the security of the Protestant Religion, since the Roman Catholicks receive no more prejudice from these than the being excluded from Parliaments or from publick Employments, and that by them the Protestant Religion is covered from all the Designs of the Roman Catholicks against it, or against the publick safety, and neither the Tests, nor those other Laws can be said to carry in them any Severity against the Roman Catholicks, upon Account of their Consciences; they being only Provisions qualifying Men to be Members of Parliaments, or to be capable of bearing Offices; by which they must declare before God and Men that they are for the Protestant Religion; so that all this amounts to no more than a securing the Protestant Religion from any prejudice that it may receive from the Roman Catholicks.

That there Highnesses have thought, and do still think, that more than this ought not to be asked or expected from them, since by this means the Roman Catholicks and their Posterity would be for ever secured from all troubles, in their Persons or Estates, or in the Exercise of their Religion; and that the Roman Catholicks ought to be satisfied with this, and not to disquiet the Kingdom because they cannot be admitted to sit in Parliament, or to

be

be in Employment, or because those Laws in which the security of the Protestant Religion do's chiefly consist are not repealed, by which they may be put in a condition to over-turn it.

That their Highnesses also believed that the Dissenters would be for ever satisfied when they should be for ever covered from all danger of being disturbed, or punished for the free Exercise of their Religion, upon any sort of pretence whatsoever.

These things we find in the Letter of that great Minister of State, as the just Sentiments of their Highnesses, which did not at all please the Court, and perceiving the Wind averse in that quarter, Mr. *Stewart* in his other Letter tells the Pensioner a while after, *That the Court was quite beyond it, and had taken other measures*, &c.

About this time an account being given by the Persons who had it in charge and for that intent made it their Business to visit the most considerable Places in *England* and *Wales*, how the People stood affected, in relation to the taking off the Penal Laws and Tests, if they should be chosen Members of Parliament, or were qualified for chusing, the King being at *Windsor* the 24th. of *August*, he declared in Council, That things

pur-

pursuant to his Declaration he resolved to call a Parliament, to meet the 27th. of *November* following, and ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs on that behalf, the 18th. of *September*, after the sitting of that Council, and accordingly Writs were prepared, but were stopped and recalled, upon certain notice that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was preparing for *England*, more of which I shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

About the beginning of *September*, the Prince went to meet the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, going from *Loo*, on the the 5th. for *Minden*, as also to meet some other Princes and Noble-men of *Germany*, which so alarm'd the French King, that the Count *d'Avaux*, the French Ambassador presented a Memorial to the States-General, by the Order of his Master, who mistaking the measures the Prince intended at that time to take, complained therein, That the King his Master being informed of the Motions and Conferences that were made and held towards the Frontiers of *Cologne*, against the Cardinal of *Furstemburgh*, and that Chapter, he was resolved to maintain the Cardinal and the Privileges

against

against all those that should goe about to trouble them, &c. No sooner did his Highness return from that Conference to *Loo*, but Orders were taken to draw the Forces together, in order to the Encampment upon the *Moolen Hyde*, and the Forces of the other Princes had Orders to be upon their March, as those of *Brandenburgh Hesse Cassel*, &c. and on the 16th. of *September*, the States assembled at the *Hague*, where his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was present, continuing in debating several matters of great weight and consequence, but as to the Particulars we are wanting; however it was generally suspected that the King had Intelligence that the great Preparations of Naval and Land Forces were intended for *England*; when contrary to expectation, his Majesty in his Declaration, bearing Date the 20th. of *September*, relating to the Regulating Elections, has this Clause, *viz. We are willing the Roman Catholicks shall remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons*, &c. and on the 26th. an Order was published to restore the Deputy-Lieutenants, and such Gentlemen as had been put out of their Offices, and Commissi-

ons;

one; and the next publick account we had, was the King's Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th. of *September*, giving a large Account of his Highness's Intentions to pass the Seas, and Land in *England*, and the Marquess *Albeville* presented a Memorial to the Deputies of the States-General upon that Subject, yet the preparation went on, and whilst the Marquess expected an Answer to his Memorial, the Troops Embarked, and her Highness and the *Marechal d' Schomberg* came to the *Hague*, and so far wrought the news of these Preparations, that *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford* was ordered to be restored and settled, *London* was likewise restored her antient Charter, other Corporations were restored to their Charters and Magistrates, and the Church of *England* had immediately the right hand of Fellowship, which made many wonder to see things so suddenly changed, the suffering Bishops were received into favour, and had leave to make their Proposals for the good settlement and constitution of the Government, and the Popish Party that was so lately Paramount, began to droop so wonderfully wrought the terrour of his Highness's Approach.

On

On the 15th. of *October*, the Infant who had before been privately Christened, was publickly named, amidst the Ceremonies and Rites of Baptism, in the Chapple at Saint *James*'s, by the Name of *James, Francis, Edward*; the Pope being God-father, by his *Nuncio*, and the Queen *Dowager* God-mother, the King and Queen, with many others assisting. And now great preparations were made to take the Field, and Sutlers encouraged to attend the Army, with more Freedom and Advantage than formerly; for News came on the 23. of *October*, that the Troops were all on Ship-board; and that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* would Imbarque, so soon as the Ships in the *Texel*, had joyned those that lay in the *Maese*; and that the States upon the Arrest the *French* had made of the *Dutch* Ships in their ports, had published a Packet, prohibiting the Importation of *French* Commodities, till they were released; and various reports going abroad, the King put out a Proclamation, prohibiting the spreading of Rumours and False News.

On *Friday* the 26th. *Old-stile*, the Fleet having the Equipage on board, consisting of Fifty two men of War, and a very numerous attendance of Victulars and Vessels for the Transportation of the Land Forces, Sailed between three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon, from the Flats near the *Briel*, with the Wind at South West, and by South; the *Prince* Imbarked on a Vessel of between Twenty eight, and Thirty Guns; there likewise Imbarked the Count *de Solmes*, the Count *de Stirum*, the *Sieur Benting*, the *Sieur Overkirk*, the *Mareschal de Schomberg*, his Son *Count Charles*; with several others, as well *English* Noblemen as Strangers who were in the Fleet; and the next day they came in sight of *Scheevelingue*, when the Wind came more Westward, but the weather not being favourable, some Ships and small Vessels, on which the Horse were on board suffered damage, and the Fleet by that means delayed; yet again setting Sail on the third of *November*, between ten and eleven of the Clock in the morning, about half Seas over; the Fleet came within sight of *Dover*, and were passing

by

by till about five in the afternoon; at what time they were all past that place without any Interruption from the *English* Fleet, who lay within sight of them; and stearing a Channel course westward, the Wind at East, north-east, a very fresh gale. On the Fifth of *November*, about 300 Sail came into *Torbay*, in the County of *Devon*; and several of them directly to *Brixham* Key, and landed there Souldiers to secure the landing of the rest, if any Opposition should be made; so that Five or Six hundred presently got on Land, and put themselves in a posture of Defence, whilest the rest were sending on shoar, some by Boats, and some by the help of the Tide: And so far were the Country people from being in a consternation, that on such occasions frequently falls out; that they on the contrary not only congratulated his *Highness*'s Arrival, but brought plenty of Provisions and Necessaries for the Souldiers, and such as came on shoar; there being only three small Vessels missing of the whole Fleet; whereof two, a Pink, and a Fishing-boat, were taken by the *Wol-*

wich, below *Hole Haven*; there being on Board some Horse; The other was a Fly-boat, taken by the *Swallow* Frigate, having on Board four Companies of Foot of Collonel *Babingtons* Regiment Commanded by Major *Collambine*: however the men were kindly used, especially the Souldiers; and they had not been taken, but by their Separation from the Fleet. As to the Number of Horse and Foot, as also the Fleet, take the following List, as it is held to be Printed in *Holland*.

HORSE.

The Life Guard.
Regiment of Guards, Commanded by the Sieur Benting.
Waldecks *Regiment.*
Nassau.
Mompelian.
Ginckel.
Count Vanderlip.
The Princes Dragoons.
Marrewis *Dragoons.*
Segravemore.
Sapbroeck.

Fo

Flodorp.
Seyde.
Oye.
Snyleſtein.

In all:

Troopers, 1683.
Life-Guard, 197.
Regiment of Guards, of Renting, 480.
Princes *Dragoons*, 880.
Marrewis *Dragoons*, 440.

3660.

FOOT.

Foot Guards, Commanded by Count Solms, 25 *Companies*, 2000.
Mackey, 12 *Companies.*
Balfort, 12 *Companies.*
Talmaſh, 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was formerly Belliſſe, 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was formerly Wachops. 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was the late Earl of Oſſories, 10 *Companies.*

Breckevelt, 10 *Companies.*
Holstein, 10 *Companies.*
Wirtemberg, 10 *Companies.*
Hagendorn, 10 *Companies.*
Fagel, 10 *Companies.*
Nassau, 10 *Companies.*
Carelson, 12 *Companies.*
Brander, 10 *Companies.*
Prince of Brekvel, 10 *Companies.*
In all 164 *Companies, at* 53 *in a Company.*

8692
2000 Guards.

10692

The Fleet.

Men of War, 65.
Fly-Boats, 500.
Pinks, 60.
Fire Ships, 10.

635.

So by this it appears, that *His Highness* had effectually 14352. Persons under his Command, not accounting those

those that came over Voluntarily to attend the Service; and these past peradventure, rather increased than diminished, during the Fleet, which by this account consisted of 635. great and small Ships and Vessels, lying in the Roads, for some time after this List was Published, but to return again to *Torbay*.

His Highness having in good Order Landed the greatest part of the Horse and Foot, and given Directions for the speedy landing the rest, and the Canon to be un-Shipped, for the more conveniency at *Topsham*. He marched towards the City of *Exeter*, with the general Approbation, Shouts, and Applause of the People, who flocked from all parts to welcome him; and divers Gentlemen of those parts came to wait upon him, and tender their Service; upon His approach, the Bishop retired, and the Gates being only closed, by Order of the Mayor, without barricading or fastening of that Nature; so that being soon opened, and *Advanc'd party* enter'd, and was joyfully received by the Inhabitants, a great

many of them having before their coming fitted themselves for the Service of the Prince; and into this City *his Highness* entred with great Splendour the *Friday* after his Landing, and took up his Residence in the Bishops Pallace; giving a strict command to all the Officers and Soldiers, that they should behave themselves orderly and civilly, to all manner of persons, duly and diligently observing to defray their Quarters, and offering no manner of Injury nor Violence, under severe *penalties*, and such Regiments as that City could not Quarter, were appointed other Stations.

In this City, in a full Auditory, *His Highness's First Declaration* was Read; shewing the Reasons of his coming over, and Inducing him to appear in Arms in the Kingdom of *England*; for the preserving the *Protestant Religion*, and for the restoring the *Laws and Liberties* of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; setting forth, *How they had been manifestly Violated by Evil Counsellours, and Ministers of State, to the great Oppression of the People, and Indangering the*

Sup-

Subversion of the Religion, and Established Government of these Kingdoms, and to bring them under Popery and Slavery: With many other cogent and pressing Reasons, set forth at large in that *Declaration*; and especially a clause wherein his *Highness* expresses his doubts, as likewise those of the Nation, concerning the true Birth of the *Infant*; and this part it was that caused the King to call the extraordinary Councel, that met in the *Council Chamber*, at *White-Hall*, on the 22*th.* of *October*, where, before a considerable number of Peers, Ministers of State, Officers of the Houshold, the Judges, the Kings Councel, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen of the City, *&c.* where the Depositions of 41 persons as to their Knowledge in that Matter, consisting of both Sex; and on the 27*th.* of *October* they were Inrolled in the *Court* of *Chancery*, together with those of the Earl of *Huntington*, and Earl of *Peterborough*, who were not present when the Depositions were taken in the *Council Chamber*, but given in the *Chancery Court*: all which *proceedings*

are Printed at large, and not greatly to our purpose; and to that I therefore refer the more Inquisitive Reader.

The *Prince* continuing still in the City of *Exeter*, gave necessary Orders for the Settlement of those parts, left the Revenue arising by Excise, and other Duties, where the Kings Officers were at that time remiss in their attendance, some of them being *Roman Catholicks*, and Fled, he appointed the Lord *Wiltshire*, Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Row*, Commissioners, for the more prudent Management, and sent out Parties to purchase Horses for their service; *His Highness* Recreating himself at times, by taking a view of the Country; but his Army almost hourly increasing, he commanded Detached Parties to Advance, and possess themselves of convenient Posts; and in the mean time we had news that the *Lord Delamere* came to *Manchester* with a strong Party, and there declaring for *His Highness the Prince of Orange*; and made a Speech to his Tenants and others, desiring them to meet him the next day at *Boden Downs*, the intend-

ed place of Rendezvous; where accordingly he found a great appearance who willingly submitted themselves to be disposed under his Command; but the Lord *Lovelace*, being on his way to joyn the Prince, with a party of Horse, was surprized in his Inn at *Cirencester* by the Militia; and after a stout resistance, in which the Major that commanded, together with his Son, and some others were killed; his Lordship was taken Prisoner, and afterward carryed to *Glocester*, but was there rescued by a party of the Prince's Horse.

The *King* upon notice that his Highness the *Prince of Orange* had left *Exeter*, and was advancing with his own and the additional Forces that were come in, caused the Train of Artillery to be drawn out of the Tower, being before prepared on Carriages fit to March; and passing towards *Salisbury*, he prepared his Equipage to be at the Head of his Army, which was ordered to draw together about *Salisbury*, and accordingly setting out from *Whitehall* with no great attendance, he arrived there the 19*th*. of *November*, about

Four

Four in the Evening, and was met by the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Feversham*, and other Commanders on Horse-back, about a Mile from the Gates of the City, where he was met by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, who waited upon him to the Bishops Palace, appointed for his Lodgings; and there perceiving an almost general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Forces under his Pay, and that divers Lords were Up in the North, He Issued out a *Proclamation*, bearing Date the 20*th*. of *November*, offering a Pardon to all his Subjects that had taken up Arms under the Prince, if they return'd in Twenty Days, and render'd themselves to the Officers Military and Civil, *&c.*

Whilst these things happened, a party of the *Princes* men being abroad, and advancing beyond their Strengths, were pursued and charged by *Coll. Sarsfield*, with 70 Horse, and 30 Dragoons and Granadiers; and overtaking them at *Wincanton*, they posted themselves behind the Hedges; upon which the

Dra-

Dragoons and Granadiers were obliged to Dismount, and march up to the Hedges, so that they began to Fire very briskly on both sides, and several were killed and wounded: But Collonel *Sarsfield* getting into the Field with his Horse, and charging them in the Rear, they were most of them killed and taken Prisoners; and amongst the Slain, was one *Cambell*, a Lieutenant, who commanded them; and on the Kings party, four were killed, and *Cornet Vvell* mortally wounded.

This slender Success was clouded upon Notice that the Earl of *Bath* had Seized upon *Plymouth*, and made the Earl of *Huntington*, the Governour thereof Prisoner; the whole Garrison declaring for *His Highness*, upon Reading his Declarations; the Fleet likewise began to grow cold, and many of the Commanders began to Declare for the *Prince*: so that the King not thinking it convenient to hazard a Battle with an Army he could no ways infure to his Interest, upon the near Approaches of the *Prince's* Forces, with whom

whom were now a great part of the Nobility, he haſtily left *Salisbury*, drawing off thoſe Forces he had there, and remainding the Train of Artillery returned to *White-Hall*, where he arrived on the 26*th*. of *November*, in the Evening, and appointing Collonel *Bevil Skelton*, Lieutenant of the Tower, in the place of Sir *Edward Hales*; and according to what had been deſired by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in their Petition, gave Order to the Lord Chancellour, for Iſſuing out Writs for the Summoning a Parliament to ſit the 15*th*. Day of the enſuing *January*; and Commiſſioners were Nominated to Treat with the Prince: A *Proclamation* was likewiſe publiſh'd, to give timely notice to thoſe that were Electors, or would ſtand for Candidates: The Biſhop of *Exeter* was likewiſe Nominated Lord Arch-biſhop of the long vacant See of *York*, and did Homage to the King the day after the Ceremonies of his Tranſlation from the See of *Exeter*, to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*; which were performed at *Lambeth*, by his Grace the Lord Arch-biſhop of

Can-

Canterbury; assisted by the Bishops of St. *Asaph*, *Ely*, *Rochester*, and *Peterborough*.

Whilst these things were doing, news came that the Lords in the North had seized upon *York*, and made the Governour Prisoner, declaring for the Prince of *Orange*; disarming all papists of note; their number and power daily increasing: So that the Lord *Mollenax*, who was up with a party for the King, in those parts, found himself in no condition to make any head; but soon after was deserted by most of his Followers. And the strong Garrison of *Hull* was secured to the Interest of His *Highness* by the Deputy Governour, and by the Assistance of the Soldiers of his party, the Townsmen, and some Seamen, that were in the *Port*; the securing it, according to the Relation, being in this manner.

On the 3*d*. of *December*, about 9 of the Clock, the Guards Set, and the *Tatoo* over, the Deputy Governour, as it was his place, was preparing to go the Rounds, but the Lord *Langdale*, the Governour, told him he had appointed

ointed the Lord *Montgomery*, and Major *Fountain* to supply that Duty for the Night; whereupon some Words passing, the Deputy Governour made his Party, and drawing up the Soldiers in *Battalia*, Seized the Guards, and made the Lord *Langdale*, the Lord *Montgomery*, and others Prisoners; and at break of day, a Party was sent over the Bridge, to seize the Castle and Block Houses, with the new Citadel; so that the Inhabitants and Seamen, concurring with the Soldiers, that strong place was intirely secured, and the Mass House demolished with great Joy, and Ringing of Bells, and the Princes Colours were placed upon the high Church; the Papists that had come thither for shelter, turned out, and the Governour dismissed, and guarded a part of the way to his House, to prevent the danger that threatned him from the Mobile, who began to be very Insolent. Diverse other places declared likewise for the *Prince*; and the Duke of *Beaufort*, who had Commanded the County Militia, perceiving he could not in that kind advantage

the

the King's Affairs, which were now grown desperate, betook himself to his Retirement; so that the Militia found themselves disbanded.

The Noblemen who were sent to Treat with His Highness the *Prince of Orange*, about accommodating the affairs of the Kingdom, not being able to effect in all points, what the King desired, the *Infant*, which had been sent to *Portsmouth*, either as supposed the secureſt place, or to pass the Seas, was sent for back in great haste; and the *Priests* began to shift for themselves, Father *Petre* was missing, with diverse others, who it is supposed, perceiving the desperateness of their condition, made an early escape; and several Councils were held, most of them privately in the King's Closet, to advise what was to be done in the Juncture of affairs; when on the 9th. of *December*, in the Evening, News came that greatly alarm'd the Court, and put it for the most part in hurry and consternation, *viz. That the Princes Forces had made their way through* Reading, *and gained the Pass of* Twyford-bridge, *with-*

without any considerable resistance: And thus we find the account of this action.

About 1500 Horse, and 3 Troops of *Irish Dragoons*, being Quartered, or posted in the Town of *Reading*, and news came, that a strong advanced party of the Princes Army were on their march to beat up their Quarters, which put them into some consternation, as not finding themselves strong enough to make the *good* Town against them: So that after some Consultation of the Officers, it was concluded they should draw off to *Twyford*-Bridg, and there make good their Post, which accordingly they did; but the Scouts that were sent abroad to discover, coming in, and giving them an account that the Roads were clear, the Commander in chief, commanded that *Claverhouse* Regiment of Scotch Horse, and the Irish Dragoons, to march back and repossess themselves of the Town of *Reading*, which they did on the Eighth of *December* at Night, with Orders to be in readiness, and upon their Guards, to prevent surprize: so that most of

them

them kept on Horſe-back, ſome in the Market-place, and others at the Poſts aſſigned them; but there being yet no news of the advanc'd party, they were commanded by their Officers, to alight and refreſh themſelves and their Horſes; when at ten of the Clock in the morning, the Trumpet ſounded to Horſe, the Prince's Forces being at the Towns-end, almoſt before they were diſcovered, and thereupon a ſharp diſpute enſued, with brisk Fireing on both Parties; the *Iriſh Dragoons* bearing the brunt of that Incounter, though the Scotch Horſe in ſmall detached Bodies made ſome Firings, yet they were overpowred, driven out of the Town, and obliged to retreat to *Twyford-Bridge*; and in concluſion many of the Kings party Diſſerted, and the reſt were conſtrained to quit the paſs, and make the beſt of their Retreat. In this Skirmiſh we cannot learn that above Thirty were killed, and ſeveral wounded; but now the King having no conſiderable Forces, eſpecially none capable of making Head againſt a prevailing Army. The Queen, who had been at

at *Windsor* the day before, to fetch the Infant; upon his being brought back from *Portsmouth*, by by-ways made up her Equippage; and taking her solemn Leave of the King, crossed the Water, on the Tenth of *December*, about Three in the Morning, where her Coaches waited for her; and so with the Child, and a slender Attendance, made for *Dover* or some Port near it, and took Shipping for *France*; where we soon after heard she Landed, and had a place of Residence appointed her by the *French* King.

The Queen having left *White-Hall*, as also a great many of the Courtiers: The King, the same Evening, called an extraordinary Council; and sent for the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Sheriffs; who waiting upon his Majesty, were amongst other things, charged to have a Care of the City, and keep it in Peace and Quietness, as much as in them lay, and they thereupon dismissed: However, the Council held a long Debate, and a meeting was appointed the next Morning; when contrary to the Expectation of almost the whole Kingdom, the King about Three a

Clock

Clock in the Night, took Barge at the *Privy Stairs*, with a small Equippage; and went down the River, on his Departure, without being so much as known to many of the Officers of his Houshold, who were then in waiting.

The King's Departure, was no sooner spread abroad, but the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, that were about Town, Assembled; and finding *White-Hall* full of Consternation; after some Debates, they gave order for the dismissing Popish Officers and Soldiers; and giving Directions for the keeping of that Palace from Pillage or Spoil, which in that Confusion might have happened: they Adjourned imediatly to the *Guild Hall*, of the City of *London*; where, upon notice, the Lord Mayor had summoned the Court of Aldermen, and thither they sent for Collonel *Revil Skelton*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and ordered him, to resign up that important Cittadel, to the Lord *Lucas*, in truft of the City, till other Measures could be taken; and proceeded to Approve and Sign the following Declaration, *viz.*

We

We doubt not, but the World believes, that in this great and dangerous Conjuncture, We are Heartily and Zealously concerned for the Protestant Religion, *the* Laws *of the* Land, *and the* Liberties *and* Properties *of the* Subject. *And we did reasonably hope, that the King having Issued out his* Proclamation, *and* Writs *for a* Free Parliament; *We might have rested secure, under the Expectation of that Meeting; but his Majesty having withdrawn himself, and as we Apprehend, in order to his Departure out of the Kingdom, by the pernicious Councels of Persons ill affected to our Nation, and Religion: We cannot without being wanting to our Duty, be silent, under the Calamities, wherein the Popish Councels, which so long prevailed, have Miserably involved us; We do therefore unanimously Resolve, to apply our selves to his Highness the Prince of* Orange, *who with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms, so vast Expence, and so much hazard to his own Person, hath undertaken (by endeavouring to procure a* Free Parliament) *to Rescue us, with as little Effusion of* Christian Blood, *as possible; from the imminent Dangers of* Popery *and* Slavery.

And

And we do hereby declare, That we will with our utmost Endeavours, assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament, *withal speed, wherein our* Laws, *our* Liberties, *and our* Prosperities *may be secured; the* Church *of* England *in particular, with a due Liberty to* Protestant Dissenters, *and in general, the* Protestant Religion *and* Interest, *over the whole World may be Supported and Encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happiness of the Established Government, in these Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes, and States in Christendom, that may be herein concerned.*

In the meantime, we will endeavour to preserve as much as in us lyes, the Peace and Security of these Great and Populous Cities, of London *and* Westminster, *and the parts adjacent, by taking Care to Disarm all Papists, and secure all Jesuits, and Romish Priests, who are in or about the same; and if there be any thing more to be performed by us, for the promoting his Highness's Generous Intentions, for the publick Good, we shall be ready to do it as Occasion shall require.*

This

This was Signed by the two Archbishops, five Bishops, and Twenty two Noble Men; and it was there concluded, that the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, and the Lord *Culpepper*, should forthwith attend his Highness the Prince of *Orange*. with the said Declaration; and at the same time, acquaint him with what was further done at that meeting.

The Lords having left the *Guild-Hall*; the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the Common Council Assembled; and amongst other Matters, it was agreed by Vote, that an Humble Address, should in their Names, and on the behalf of the City, be presented to his Highness the Prince of *Orange*. *In hac verba.*

May it please your Highness,

We taking into Consideration, Your Highness's Fervent Zeal for the Protestant Religion, *manifested to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprises; which*

to

it hath pleased Almighty God, to bless you with Miraculous success; we render our deepest thanks to the Divine Majesty for the same, and beg leave to present our humble thanks to your Highness particularly, for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom; to carry on, and perfect your glorious Design, to rescue England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *from Popery and Slavery; and in a free Parliament to Establish the Religion, the Laws, and the Liberties of these Kingdoms, upon a sure and lasting Foundation.*

We have hitherto looked for some Remedy for those Oppressions and Eminent Dangers, we together with our Protestant Fellow Subjects, Labour under from his Majesties Concessions and Concurrences with your Highness's just and pious purposes, expressed in your Gracious Declaration.

But herein finding our selves finally disappointed by his Majesties with-drawing himself, we presume to make your Highness our Refuge; and do in the Name of this Capital City, Implore your Highness's Protection; and most humbly beseech your Highness to vouchsafe to repair to this City,

where your Highneſs will be received with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

This Addreſs being highly approved by all preſent, Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners were appointed to wait upon *His Highneſs*, and preſent him with the ſaid Addreſs; and accordingly it was Preſented, and very favourably received.

And the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, being the ſame day aſſembled, drew up an Addreſs to be Preſented to *His Highneſs*, on the behalf of themſelves, the Militia, *&c.* in theſe Words.

May it Pleaſe your Highneſs.

WE can never ſufficiently expreſs the deep Senſe we have conceived, and ſhall ever retain in our Hearts, that your Highneſs has expoſed your Perſon to ſo many Dangers, both by Sea and Land, for the preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, *and the* Laws *and* Liberties *of this Kingdom; without which unparalell'd Undertaking*

sinking, we must probably have suffered all the Miseries that Popery and Slavery could have brought upon us.

We have been greatly concerned, that before this time we have not had a seasonable Opportunity to give your Highness and the World a real Testimony, That it has been our firm Resolution, to venture all that is dear to us, to attain those Glorious Ends, which your Highness has proposed, for restoring and setling these Distracted Nations.

We therefore now unanimously present to your Highness our just and due acknowledgments, for the happy Relief you have brought to us; and that we may not be be wanting in this present Conjuncture, we have put our selves into such a posture, that (by the Blessing of God) we may be capable to prevent all ill Designs, and to preserve this City in Peace and Safety, till your Highness's happy Arrival.

We therefore humbly Desire your Highness will please to repair to this City, with what convenient speed you can, for the perfecting the Glorious work, which your Highness has so

happily begun, to the general Joy and Satisfaction of us all.

This was delivered by four of the Members of the Lieutenancy, and very kindly received by His Highneſs. By this time the Earl of *Feverſham*, then commanding the Kings Force, having received His Majeſties Letter, by which he underſtood he had withdrawn himſelf; and wherein he received ſuch Orders as the King thought neceſſary to leave; he ſent to acquaint his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, with what had happened in the following Letter.

SIR,

HAving received this morning a Letter from His Majeſty, with the unfortunate News of his Reſolution to go out of England, and that he is actually gone, I thought my ſelf obliged, being at the Head of his Army, having received His Majeſties Orders to make no oppoſition againſt any Body, to let your Highneſs know (with the Advice of the Officers here) ſo ſoon as it was poſſible to hinder the Misfortune of Effuſion of Blood; I have ordered alreadi

to that purpose, all the Troops that are under my Command, which shall be the last Order they shall receive from me, &c.

This Order caused the Troops to fall off and disband, as well because they knew themselves without a Head, as not knowing how to come by their Pay, if they continued in the Service; and indeed many of the Foot Soldiers were driven to great extremity; being by this Disbanding destitute of Monies, Lodging, and other necessaries, and had for a while nothing to subsist, but the Charity of the People: and altho' the *Irish Battalion* seemed for a time obstinate to continue in Arms, yet the Commands they received from *His Highness* the Prince of *Orange*, and the necessity that they felt constrained them to submit.

This Dispersing of the Soldiers, made his *Highness* Publish the following *Declaration, viz.*

WHereas we are Informed that divers Regiments, Troops, and Companies, have been Incouraged to Disperse themselves, in an unusual and unwarrantable manner; whereby the publick Peace is very much disturbed: We have thought fit hereby to require all Collonels and Commanders in chief, of such Regiments, Troops, and Companies, by Beat of Drum, or otherwise, to call together the several Officers and Soldiers, belonging to their respective Regiments, Troops, and Companies, in such places as they shall find most convenient for their Rendezvous; and there to keep them in good Order and Discipline. And we do likewise direct and require all such Officers and Soldiers, forthwith to repair to such places as shall be appointed for that purpose, by the respective Collonels or Commanders in chief; whereof speedy Notice is to be given to us for our further Orders.

This was given at *His Highness* Court at *Henly*, the 13 of *December*, and Signed,

W. H. Prince of Orange.

Whilst

Whilſt theſe things paſſed in the Army, the Multitude got together in divers places, ſpoiling and demoliſhing the Popiſh Maſs Houſes and Chapples; much defacing the Dwelling Houſes of ſeveral Eminent Papiſts, who were Fled for fear of being ſecured; and though the Magiſtrates laboured to quiet the Tumults and Diſorders of this kind, yet they found their Authority too feeble, till the Mobile had ſpent their rage in *London*, *&c.* They pull'd down the Convent of Monks in St. *John's*, which had been two Years Building at a vaſt Expence, and Burnt the greateſt part of the Timber and Materials in *Smithfield*; having before ſeized upon the Goods, as they were removing them, and burnt them in *Holborn*: They likewiſe defaced and demoliſhed the Chapples in *Lime-ſtreet*, and *Lincolns-Inn-Field*, with that of the Spaniſh Ambaſſadors at *Wild-houſe*, where violently breaking into his Excellency's Lodgings, they got great ſtore of Plunder, in Plate, Money, and rich Goods, *&c.* And in like manner they ſerved the Lodgings of the Reſident of

Florence, in St. *James*'s *Hay-market*; and offered divers affronts and abuses to other Houses, gathering in such Numbers from all parts, that it is almost incredible; insomuch, that neither the Watches, nor Trained-Bands thought it safe to oppose the Torrent; but the next day it was pretty well allayed, and then search was made in divers places for such as were Fled from Justice; and amongst others, to the no small wonder of the People, the Lord Chancellour *Jefferies* was taken, at a blind House in *Hope and Anchor Alley* in *Wapping*, disguised like a Sailor, and endeavouring to make his escape in a Vessel that lay by the Key for *Hamborough*; and being brought before the Lord Mayor, who by reason of an Indisposition that then seized him, not being capable of Examining the Matter, he was contented to go to the *Tower* by consent, to preserve himself from the rage of the Rabble; that loudly threatned him with Destruction; and being Guarded thither with a Detachment of the Trained Bands, was received by the *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*; to whom upon

upon Notice, the *Lords* at *VVhite-Hall*, ſent a Warrant of Commitment, to keep the Body of *George Lord Jefferies*, Baron of *VVem*, in ſafe Cuſtody, *&c.*

On the 14*th.* of *December*, *His Highneſs* the *Prince of Orange* came to *VVindſor* about Three in the Afternoon, and was received with moſt profound reſpect and ſubmiſſion by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities; the Steward of that Corporation Congratulating his Arrival in a moſt Elegant Speech; and afterwards he went to the *Prince of Denmarks Lodgings*, prepared for his Reception: And whilſt *His Highneſs* was preparing for *London*, News came that the King attempting to paſs the Seas at *Feverſham* in diſguiſe, was ſlay'd by ſome of the Townſmen, who were ſearching for ſuch as were endeavouring the like, who being Ignorant that it was his Majeſty, carried him in a rude manner to a houſe in the Town; taking from him ſome Jewels, a conſiderable quantity of Gold, and his Crucifix of a great Value: nor did thoſe rude People deſiſt from their Incivilities, till a Gentleman coming to

ſee the Priſoners they had taken; and knowing the King, fell on his knees to pay him duty; whereat the multitude being ſtrangly ſurprized, a great part of them retired, and others begged his Majeſties pardon, offering to reſtore what they had taken from him; but he would not receive his Gold again; but gave it them in Generoſity, as a free Gift.

The Lords at *VVhit Hall*, hearing of his Majeſties being at *Feverſham*, ſent to wait upon him, and pray him to return to his Pallace Royal; to which he ſeemed not at firſt inclinable: but being preſſed to a return, he at laſt conſented, and his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, having fully determined to come to *London* with all ſpeed, having taken his meaſures to that intent; and being fixed in his opinion, that it was in many reſpects improper for the King and himſelf to be there, at one and the ſame time. In the preſent State of affairs, upon notice his Majeſty was returning, he ſent Monſieur *Zuleſtein* to meet him on the way, and intreat him to return to *Rocheſter*; but Monſieur

Zule-

Zulestein missing him by taking another Road, than that by which he came; the King arrived at *Whitehall*, the 16th. of *December*, in the Evening, attended by divers noble Men and a Guard of Horse; and from thence he sent the Lord *Feversham*, to invite his Highness to come to St. *Jamses*, and take that Pallace as his place of Residence, with what number of Troops he thought convenient.

The Prince deliberating upon this, with the Lords at *Windsor*, the day before he had appointed to be in Town; and having communicated to them the Message, and left them to debate the matter; it was agreed that it was in no kind advisable, for the Prince to accept the Invitation; and there being on the other side, a necessity the Prince should be in Town; the next day the Lords thought the shortness of time, could admit no better expedient, then that the King might be desired to remove to some place within a reasonable distance from *London*; upon which *Ham* a house belonging to the Dutchess of *Lauderdale*, was concluded on; and in order

to

to this, a Paper was drawn, and Signed by the Prince, *viz.*

WE *desire you, the Lord Marquess of* Hallifax, *the Earl of* Shrewsbury, *and the Lord* Delamere; *to tell the King that it is thought convenient, for the greater safety of his Person, that he do remove to* Ham, *where he shall be attended by Guards; who will be ready to preserve him from any disturbance.* Given at *Windsor* the 17*th* of *December*, 1688.

This Paper being Signed by the Prince, the three Lords mentioned therein, were appointed to carry it; and it was resolved before the delivery, that his Highnesses Guards should be possessed of all the Posts at *White-hall*, to prevent the possibility of a disturbance, from Guards belonging to several Masters; which besides other ill consequence, might peradventure have involved, even the Kings own person, in the danger that might have happened from any dispute; it was by computation supposed, that the Prince's Guards might have reached them by

Eight

Eight at Night; but it so fell out, by reason of the dirtyness of the ways, &c. that it was past ten, before they were come, there being a difficulty made of, with drawing the Kings Guards from *White-hall*, so much time was spent, that before the Lords could proceed in their Message, it was past twelve; in which, that they might preserve all possible Decency and Respect, and not suddenly break in upon the King, with a Message of this kind; they sent to the Lord *Middleton*, his principal Secretary of State, the following Letter.

My Lord,

THere is a Message to be delivered to his Majesty, from the Prince, which is of so great Importance, that we, who are charged with it, desire we may be immediately admitted; and therefore desire to know where we may find your Lordship, that you may introduce.

My Lord,

your Lordships most
Humble Servant, &c.

That

This Letter was ſigned by the three Lords, and the Lord *Middleton* ſent back word by the Meſſenger, he would be ready at the Stairs of the Guard Chamber, to carry the Lords to the King, where accordingly they found his Lordſhip, and he brought them to the King, whom they found in Bed; and after having made an Apology for for coming at a time that might diſturb him, the Princes Meſſage, before mentioned, was delivered to him, which after he had read, he ſaid he would comply with it; the Lords, as they were directed, humbly deſired, that if it might be done with convenience to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to remove ſo early, as to be at *Ham* by noon, to prevent by that means, his meeting the Prince, in his way to *London*: To this the King readily agreed, and afterward asked if he might not appoint what Servants ſhould attend him, to which the Lords replied, it was left to his Majeſty to give Order in that as he pleaſed. And after the Lords had taken their leave, and were gone, as far as the Privy Chamber

ber, the King sent for them again, And told them that he had forgot to acquaint them with his Resolution before the Message came, to send the Lord *Godolphin* the next morning to the Prince, to propose his going back to *Rochester*, he finding, by the Message, Monsieur *Zulestein* was charged with, that the Prince had no mind he should be at *London*; and therefore he now desired that he might rather return to *Rochester*; the Lords replied, that they would immediately send an account to the Prince, of what His Majesty desired, and did not doubt of such an Answer as would be to his satisfaction; and accordingly they immediately dispatched back again a Messenger, who finding the Prince at *Sion*, gave him an account of all that had passed, and before Eight of the Clock in the morning, had a Letter from the Sieur *Benting*, by the Princes Order, agreeing to the Kings Proposal of going to *Rochester*; and accordingly the Guards and Barges being made ready to attend him, his Coach and Sumpters appointed likewise to follow him.

him, he reached *Gravesend* on the 18th. in the Evening, and passed over Land in his Coach, attended by several others, where His Majesty was pleased to chuse the House of Sir *Richard Head*, for the place of his Residence at that time.

One thing there was Remarkable between the King's first with-drawing himself and his return, which considering people are apt to conclude might be designed for a general Notice for the Papists to have risen in Arms, and fell upon the Protestants in their Houses, had not his *Highnes's* Prudent Conduct broken their Measures, and rendred their Purpose insignificant, and that was a general Alarum, given in the dead of the Night, at almost one and the same time, in the most considerable Cities and Towns in *England*, upon pretence the *Irish* were Killing, Burning, and destroying all before them, which appeared to be carried on industriously, by Persons set on purpose to spread that false Alarum, or it could not otherwaies have been done in so many distant places

at

at once, which put People into a great a hurry and consternation, till day appeared, and convinced them of the Fallacy; so that whatever was intended, God prevented its taking effect. And now the satisfaction of the longing People drew near, for on the day the King left *White-hall*, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with a very splendid Equipage, entered the Town, about three in the Afternoon, and came to the Palace of St. *James's*, where he received the Complements of all the Nobility, and other persons of the chiefest Quality in Town; and at Night the Streets were illumen'd with Bonfires, the Bells every where ringing, and all places filled with a large demonstration of unfeigned Joy, so that the face of things were visibly changed: Insomuch, that even the Rabble, that a little before, would know no Order, were now calm, and in a thorow quiet.

Upon

Upon the Arrival of *His Highness*, the Common Council of the City of *London* Assembled, and unanimously agreed and ordered, *That all the Aldermen of that City, and their Deputies, with two Common Councel Men for each Ward, should wait upon, and Congratulate His Highness, upon his happy Arrival at such a time and place as his Highness should appoint; and that the Two Sheriffs, and Mr. Common Serjeant, should wait upon him to know his Pleasure, when he would be attended by that Committe; and accordingly the next day they attended his his Highness at St. James's; and on the 20th, the Lord Mayor being indisposed, the Aldermen, and their respective Deputies, with some of the Common Council-men of each Ward, waited on the Prince, to Congratulate him on his happy Arrival; which was performed by* Sir George Treby, *in the following Speech, viz.*

May it please your Highness,

The Lord Mayor being disabled by Sickness, your Highness is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, Deputed to Congratulate your Highness, upon this great and glorious Occasion.

In which Labouring for Words, we cannot but come short in Expression; reviewing our late danger, we remember our Church and State over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to a point of Destruction; by the Conduct of men that were our true Invaders, that broke the Sacred Fences of our Laws (and which was worse) the very constitution of our Legislature; so that there was no remedy left us.

The only Person under Heaven that could apply this Remedy, was your *Highness*; you are of a Nation, whose Alliance in all times has been agreeable and prosperous to us.

You are of a Family most Illustrious Benefactors to Man-kind: To have the

Title

Title of *Soveraign Prince, Stadt-holder*; and to have woren the Imperial *Crown*, are among their leſſer Dignities: They have long inoyed a Dignity ſingular and tranſcendent, *viz. To be Champions of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages to vindicate his Cauſe, againſt the greateſt Oppreſſions.*

To this Divine Commiſſion, our Nobles, our Gentry, and amongſt them our brave Engliſh Soldiers render themſelves and their Arms, upon your appearing.

Great Sir! When we look back to the laſt *Month*, and contemplate the Swiftneſs and Fulneſs of our Deliverance Aſtoniſhed we think it miraculous. Your Highneſs, Lead by the hand of Heaven, and called by the Voice of the People; has preſerved our deareſt Intereſt.

The *Proteſtant Religion*, which is Primitive Chriſtianity, reſtored our *Laws*, which are our Antient Title to our *Lives, Liberties* and *Eſtates*, and without which this World were a Wilderneſs.

But what Retribution can we make

to

to your Highneſs, our thoughts are full charged with Gratitude; your Highneſs, has a laſting Monument in the *Hearts*, in the Prayers, in the praiſes of all good men amongſt us; and late poſterity will celebrate you ever Glorious name, till time ſhall be no more.

The High Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of *Cambridg*, about this time; drew up and Signed, an Addreſs to his *Highneſs*; wherein they not only beg his Protection, and implore his aid, to reſtore theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery; but alſo aſſure his *Highneſs*, that they will contribute their utmoſt endeavours, in perfecting ſo glorious a Work; and return his *Highneſs* their unfeigned thanks, for the Progreſs he has made already, with great Coſt, Labour, and hazard, both by Sea and Land, *&c.* which was preſented to his *Highneſs*, and received with particular marks of his Favour. And now the King's Forces that were Disbanded, not having any certain Stations, or places of gathering; Quarters were appointed the Reſpective Troops and Regiments, whether the Officers and

and Soldiers were commanded forthwith to Repair, and seeing many had Imbeselled their Arms: An order was put forth, signed by his Highness, commanding those that had them in Custody, to re-deliver them to the Soldiers, the Officers of the Ordinance, or common stores of the Tower, &c.

Whilst these things happened, the King after several days, continuance at *Rochester*, withdrew himself with a slender Train, about 12 of the Clock in the night, on the 22 of *December*; making a back way with great secrecy, and caution, to the Sea Port; where he Imbarked, and was afterward known to be landed in *France* and favourably received by the *French* King: Having left a Paper behind him, given out to contain his Reasons, for withdrawing himself. And *Portsmouth* that held out with some Obstinacy, under the Duke of *Barwick*, and Sir *Edward Scot* Deputy Governour, Submitted and Received a Garrison sent thither by the Prince's Order.

On the Twenty Fifth of *December*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled

bled at the House of Lords at *Westminster*, Humbly proposed, and requested his Highness, as followeth, *viz.*

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal Assembled, In this Conjuncture; do Desire your Highness to take upon you the Administration of Publick Affairs, both Civil and Millitary, and the Disposal of the Publick Revenue, for the Preservation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; and that your Highness will take into your particular Care, the present Condition of Ireland; *and endeavour by the most speedy and effectual means to prevent the danger threatning that Kingdom; all which, we make our Request to your* Highness *to undertake, and exercise, till the meeting of the intended* Convention *the* 22d. *of* January. *In which, we doubt not, but such proper Methods will be taken, as will conduce to the Establishment of these things, upon such Sure and Legal Foundations, that they may not be in danger again of being subverted.*

At

At the same time, this great and honorable Assembly, made their request to his *Highness*, desiring him that he would Cause his Letters to be Written, subscribed by himself to be sent to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and for Election to the several Counties, Universities, Cities, Boroughs and Cinque Ports of *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Barwick* upon *Tweed*, for Electing Persons fitly qualified; so that being duly chosen for Knights of the Shire, and Burgesses, they might *Meet*, and *Sit* at *Westminster*, the Twenty Second of *January*, ensuing. And these were Signed by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then Assembled.

On the 26*th*. divers of the Members of Parliament: In the Reign of the Late King *Charles* the Second, and the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, pursuant to his Highnes the Prince of *Orange*'s Desire, met at St. *James*'s, to whom his Highness made a gr acious Speech, in the following words:

YOU Gentlemen that have been Members of the late Parliaments, I have desired you to meet me here to advise the best manner how to pursue the Ends of my Declaration, in calling a free Parliament, for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, the restoring of the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and settling the same, that they may not be in danger of being again subverted.

And you the Aldermen, and Members of the Common-Council of the City of London, *I desire the same of you; and in regard your numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide your selves, and sit in several Places.*

Upon which, they immediately agreed to goe to the Commons House at *Westminster*, where being sate, they chose *Henry Powle* Esq; their Chair-man, and upon Debate they resolved upon Heads for an Address to be made to his Highness, and appointed Persons to draw up and prepare the same; and in the Afternoon it was done accordingly, read, and approv'd; and his Highness having appointed to receive it, the next day he

was attended by them, and the Addreſs read by Mr. *Powle*, much to the ſame effect, as what had been before propoſed by the Lords, *viz.*

Returning his Highneſs their hearty and unfeigned Thanks, and expreſſing their extraordinary Acknowledgment of the care he had taken of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of the Kingdom, &c. intreating him to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Government, and uſe to that end the publick Revenues, to take ſpeedy care of the State of Ireland, *and iſſue out his Circular Letters for the calling a Convention to ſit at* Weſtminſter, *on the* 22th. *of* January, *&c.* Whereupon his Highneſs was pleaſed to declare to this effect, *That (being a matter of weight) he would conſider of it, and give them an Anſwer the next day.*

On the 28th. of *December*, in the Morning the Lords attended his Highneſs at St. *James's*, who gave them this Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Have conſidered of your Advice, and as far as I am able, I will endeavour to ſecure the Peace of the Nation until the meeting of the Convention in January *next;*

for the Election whereof, I will forthwith issue out Letters, according to your Desire, I will also take care to apply the publick Revenues to the most proper uses that the present Affairs do require; and likewise endeavour to put Ireland *into such a Condition as that the Protestant Religion, and the English Interest may be maintained in that Kingdom: And I further assure you, that as I came hither for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, so I shall always be ready to expose my self in any hazard for the defence of the same.*

The Lords having made their Thankfull Acknowledgment for this Speech so sutable to their Desires, the Gentlemen who had served as Members of Parliament, during the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, together with the Aldermen and Common-Council of the City of *London*, waited upon him in the Afternoon, to whom his Highness was pleased to give the same Answer.

Nor was there only a pleasure conceived in *England*, for his Highness's Success and prosperous Proceedings; but on the first of *January*, (New Stile)

all the Persons of Quality that were at the *Hague*, appeared at Court to complement her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, and in the Evening their Electoral Highnesses of *Brandenburgh* arrived there, and were conducted to the old Pallace, which was prepared for them, whither her Royal Highness went to visit the Electoress, and splendid Entertainments were made upon the occasion.

On the 30th. of *December* his Highness was pleased to issue out his Declaration for Authorizing Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers to Act in their respective Places, that were in Office the first of *December*, Papists excepted, with a Charge to be carefull and diligent in their Places and Trusts, for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and relieving the Poor, &c.

And now the Country People and others scouting abroad, had gleaned a great number of Persons, whose desire of safety had caused their withdrawing, amongst whom was the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Peterborough*, Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Thomas Jenner*, *Charles Hales*, Dr. *Obadiah*

Dr. *Obadiah Walker*, *Richard Graham*, *Philip Burton*, Mr. *Brent*, and many others, as alſo nine Jeſuits, *viz. John Leybourn*, *Charles Poulton*, *Ralph Clayton*, *Joſeph Gifford*, *Robert Jeniſon*, *William Locker*, *Francis Calamy*, and *Thomas Kingſley*, with many more, who are in ſafe Cuſtody; and his Highneſs having iſſued out his Circular Letters for chooſing Members to be preſent at the Convocation, the Elections were carried on in moſt Places, as it were, with one conſent, without any appearance of thoſe Strivings and Heats that have too often attended former Elections; and that there might no diſturbance or hindrance happen upon the occaſion of the Soldiers Quartering in Cities and Boroughs, they were ordered to draw off, except Garriſons, to other Quarters, till the Elections were over, which was punctually obſerved, with an exact and ready Obedience; and ſoon after his Highneſs put forth this following Declaration.

A DECLARATION for the better Quartering the Forces in these Words.

WHereas we are informed that divers Regiments, Troops, and Companies are, contrary to our intentions, Quartered in Private Houses, we have thought fit hereby to declare our Pleasure to be, That none of the Forces, of what Nation and Quality soever, shall presume to Quarter in any private House, without the free and voluntary consent of the Owner; and that all Houses be deemed Private Houses except Victualling-Houses and Houses of Publick Entertainment, or such as sell Wine, or any other Liquors by Retail, in which Houses we do think fit that all Our Officers and Soldiers be Lodged by the Direction and Appointment of the Chief Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, or Constable of the Place, where any Forces shall come, and not otherwise. And We do hereby strictly forbid all Officers and Soldiers, upon any pretence whatsoever, to take up any Quarters for themselves or others, without such direction or appointment, upon pain of being Cashiered, or suffering such other Punishments as the Offence shall require.

This

This Declaration, though the People seemed no where unwilling to Quarter the Soldiers, according to their ability, highly satisfied them in the Prince's Justice, and good Intentions; so that the Association for the preservation of his Person has been promoted, in the Signing, through all the Countries of *England*, with much freeness and alacrity; a Copy of which, as it was drawn up, and Signed at St. *James*, by the Lords and Gentlemen, take in the following Words.

WE *whose Names are hereunto subscribed, who have joined with the Prince of* Orange, *for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and for maintaining the antient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, *do engage to Almighty God, to his Highness the Prince of* Orange, *and to one another to stick firm to this Cause, and to one another in defence of it, and never to depart from it till our Religion, our Laws and Liberties are so far secured to us in a free Parliament, that we shall be no more in danger of falling under Popery and Slavery: And whereas we are engaged in this common*

Cause, under the protection of the Prince of Orange, *by which means his Person may be exposed to dangers, and to the desperate and cursed Attempts of the Papists and other bloody Men; we do therefore solemnly engage both to God, and to one another, That if any such Attempts are made upon him, we will pursue not only those that make them, but all their Adherents, and all that we find in Arms against us with the utmost severities of a just Revenge, to their Ruin and final Destruction: And that the execution of any such Attempt (which God of his Mercy forbid) shall not divert us from prosecuting this Cause which we do now undertake, but that it shall engage us to carry it on with all the vigour that so barbarous a Practice shall deserve.*

His Highness having, as is before mentioned, been pleased to take upon him the Administration of the Civil and Military Power, and by reason of the sudden change and alteration of Affairs the publick Revenues had been put out of Order, as to the method of Collecting, and placing and displacing the Collectors; he issued out a Declaration, commanding all Collectors, Receivers, and

and Officers, not being Papists, authorized and employed by the proper Commissioners of the Customes, Excise, Hearth-Money, or any other Branch of the Revenue to proceed in the managing, Receiving and Levying the said Revenue, as formerly; and that all Magistrates and Officers should be assisting to them in their respective Stations, the better to enable them to make the due Collections and Receipts. And moreover, his Highness taking into his Charitable Consideration the necessitous Condition of the poor People, as well Handicrafts as others, destitute of Employment, out of a sense of their wants, caused a very considerable Summe of Money to be distributed amongst those of the Out-Parishes of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. But now the Papists, notwithstanding a former Declaration commanding them, not being Housekeepers, Merchants, or Servants to the Queen Dowager, *&c.* to depart the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, continuing in contempt of that Declaration, and appearing in great numbers, his Highness was pleased by another Declaration, dated the 14th. of *January*, to

command them within three days to depart the ſaid Cities, and Ten miles compaſs, or otherwiſe to be taken, proceeded againſt, and expect the utmoſt ſeverity that the Law, for their Offences, can inflict upon them, commanding all Magiſtrates to make diligent ſearch, and apprehend and impriſon ſuch as ſhould be found in Contempt of the ſaid Declaration, *&c.*

The Fame of his Highneſs's Succeſs being ſufficiently known in the United Provinces, three Deputies were ſent to Congratulate his Succeſs, who Landing at the Tower were received with the Diſcharge of the Cannon, and other ſignal Reſpects, as became their Character; from whence they paſſed to the Lodgings appointed for them, in the Coaches ſent to wait upon them, with a ſplendid Equipage.

His Highneſs had no ſooner ſignified to the City of *London* that the publick Treaſure was in a manner exhauſted, and not ſufficient to defray the neceſſary Expences of the Nation, but a Committee was ordered to attend him to know the Summe that might ſupply that defect, and 100000 *l.* being named and

prof-

proffered to be ſecured and re-paid, with Intreſt, in ſix months, a great many eminent and generous Citizens immediately came to the *Guild-Hall* of *London* and offered their Subſcriptions, which were there accordingly taken, almoſt to admiration; for in a ſhort time, about 300000 *l.* was ſubſcribed, and directions being given for the Receivers to attend, it was brought in with ſuch Expedition, that they were forced to encreaſe their number.

Theſe being the moſt weighty Affairs tranſacted in *England*, let us a while look into thoſe of *Scotland*, our Siſter Kingdom, where we find that upon his Highneſs's Arrival in theſe Parts, the terror wrought ſo effectually with the Popiſh Miniſters of State, and others that found themſelves launched beyond the Laws of that Kingdom and Conſtitution of Government, that they thought of nothing more than ſhifting for themſelves, ſome of which had the luck to eſcape, and others were ſeized, the Multitude was up in divers Places, demoliſhing the Maſs-Houſes, and not only contented with that, but committed ſundry Diſorders, and in the Encounters

and Scuffles that were thereby occasioned, even in the City of *Edenburgh*, several were killed and wounded, which made the Noble-men and Gentlemen attend him, to lay before his Highness the willingness of the People of *Scotland*, to submit to his Protection, *&c.* and upon notice of their Intentions, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, having caused to advertize such of the Scotch Lords and Gentlemen, as were in Town, to attend in a Room at St. *James*, on the 7th. of *January*, about three in the Afternoon, his Highness met them there and made to them the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE only Reason that enduced me to undergo so great an Undertaking was, that I saw the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms overturned, and the Protestant Religion in eminent Danger, and seeing you are so many Noble-men and Gentlemen, I have called you together, that I may have your Advice what is to be done for the securing the Protestant Religion and restoring your Laws and Liberties according to my Declaration.

As

As soon as his Highness had retired the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council-Chamber at *White-Hall*, and there having chosen the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, debated what Advice was fit to be given to his Highness in that Juncture; but came to no Conclusion, further than to give the Clerks that attended Instructions to draw up in Writing what they then thought most expedient.

On *Tuesday* the 8th. of *January* the Honourable Assembly met again, and the Writing was presented, upon which they Debated the most expedient way for Convening the general Meeting of the Estates of *Scotland*, and at last agreed in their Opinion, ordering the Writing to be fair drawn over with the Amendments.

On *Wednesday* the 9th. of *January*, they met at Three of the Clock, and the Address was prepared, giving his Highness Thanks for his pious and generous Undertaking, for preserving the Protestant Religion, and restoring the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, desiring him to take upon him the Administration of the Affairs, Civil and Military,

tary, and disposse of the publick Revenues, and Fortresses of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, untill the general Meeting of the States of the Nation, which they humbly prayed his Highness to Call, to be holden at *Edenborough*, the 14th of *March* next, and to issue out his Letters for the Calling them, being Protestants.

These being the Heads and Substance of this Address, it was Subscribed by 30 Lords, and about 80 Gentlemen, and was presented to his Highness in their presence, by the Duke of *Hamilton* at St. *James*'s, who thanked them for the Trust they reposed in him, and desired a time to consider upon so weighty an Affair: When the next day his Highness again met the Scots Lords and Gentlemen at St. *James*, and made them the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN *pursuance of your Advice, I will, untill the Meeting of the Estates in* March *next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of* Scotland *as are necessary for the Calling the said Meeting, for the preservation of the Peace, the applying of the publick Revenue to the most pressing uses,*

and

and putting the Fortresses into the Hands of Persons in whom the Nation can have a just Confidence, and I do further assure you that you will always find me ready to concur with you in every thing that may be found necessary for the securing the Protestant Religion and restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.

By this time the Earl of *Crauford*, the Earl of *Louthian*, and others, being come to Town, the former of these Earls desired his Highness that they might subscribe the Address, which was accordingly granted, his Highness, leaving signal marks of a high satisfaction, in the Countenances of the noble Assembly, which demonstrated how much they were pleased with his Answer; nor no sooner did the News arrive at *Edenborough*, but it was received with the ringing of Bells, loud Shouts, and Acclamations of Joy, and in the same manner, swiftly overspread that Kingdom.

The English Soldiers many of them having been imposed upon by ill affected Persons to doubt their Pay, *&c.* his Highness was pleased to put forth a publick Assurance that he had taken care for the

the satisfying and making good to every Officer and Soldier their full Pay and Arrears, due to them until the first day of *January*, 1688. and for the making constant and punctual Payment of Subsistance Money, and clearing of the Army in the usual method, without any the least diminution of their former Pay, ordering all Officers to repair to their respective Commands, and Soldiers to their Quarters and Rendezvouz, under such penalties as a refusal may incur; and that nothing might be wanting on his part, his Highness in another Paper gave the like notice and assurance to the Seamen belonging to the English Fleet, under the Command of the Lord *Dartmouth*. And now the Royal *African* Company intreated his Highness to do them the Honour of taking upon him to be their Governour for the ensuing year, and made him a Present of 1000 *l.* in their Stock, worth 2000 *l.* which he very favourably accepted.

Now the great Convention, on which the Eyes of all *Europe* are fixed, drawing near, the Members, who were chosen and returned, came to Town, the Houses were prepared for the Reception

of

of the Auguſt Aſſembly, and on the 21th: of *January* the High-Sheriff, with all the conſiderable Gentlemen of Eſtate in the County of *Cambridge*, having unanimouſly entered into an Aſſociation, whereby they ſolemnly engage themſelves to ſtand by his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, with their Lives and Fortunes in his glorious Deſign of Redeeming theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, Mr. *Cotton* of *Madingly* was to wait upon his Highneſs, and preſented it in the Name of the County, to which his Highneſs was pleaſed to return a very gracious Anſwer.

On the 22th. of *January*, according to the grand Appointment, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, the Lord Marqueſs of *Hallifax* officiated the Place of Speaker, in the Houſe of Lords, and the Commons choſe *Henry Powle* Eſq; to be their Speaker, who accordingly took his Place: After which a Letter from his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* was read in both Houſes on the Occaſion of their Meeting, *viz.*

My

My Lords,

I *Have endeavoured to the utmost of my power to perform what was desired from me, in order to the publick Peace, and safety, and I do not know that any thing hath been omitted which might tend to the preservation of them since the Administration of Affairs was put into my hands; it now lyeth upon you to lay the Foundation of a firm security for your Religion, your Laws, and Liberties.*

I do not doubt but that by such a full and free Representative of the Nation as is now met, the Ends of my Declaration will be attained; and since it hath pleased God hitherto to bless my good Intentions with so great success, I trust in him that he will compleat his own Work, by sending a Spirit of Peace and Union to influence your Councils, that no interruption may be given to a happy and lasting settlement.

The dangerous condition of the Protestant Interest in Ireland *requiring a large and speedy succour, and the present state of things abroad, oblige me to tell you, That next to the danger of unseasonable Division amongst your selves, nothing can be so fatal as too great delay in your Consultations; the States,*

by

by whom I have been enabled to rescue this Nation, may suddenly feel the ill effects of it both by being too long deprived of the Service of their Troops, which are now here, and of your early assistance against a powerfull Enemy, who hath declared War against them; and as England *is by Treaty already engaged to help them upon any such Exigencies, so I am confident that their cheerfull Concurrence to preserve this Kingdom with so much hazard to themselves, will meet with all the Returns of Friendship and Assistance which may be expected from you, as Protestants and English men, whenever their Condition shall require it.*

This Letter being Read, and unanimously approved and applauded, with the highest satisfaction, the Lords and Commons resolved upon an Address, to be presented to his Highness, of Thanks, for what he had done, and humbly to desire him to continue the Administration of publick Affairs, till further application be made by them to his Highness, *viz.*

Die

Die Martis 22*th.* Januarii, $168\frac{8}{9}$.

WE *the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons Assembled at* Westminster, *being highly sensible of the great Deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and that our preservation is (next under God) owing to your Highness, do return our most humble Thanks and Acknowledgment to your Highness, as the glorious Instrument of so great a Blessing to us.*

We do further acknowledge the great Care your Highness has been pleased to take in the Administration of the publick Affairs of the Kingdom to this time; and we do most humbly desire your Highness that you will take upon you the Administration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the Disposal of the publick Revenue, for the preservation of our Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation, and that your Highness will take into your particular Care the present Condition of Ireland, *and endeavour by the most speedy and effectual means to prevent the dangers threatning that Kingdom, all which*

which we make our Request to your Highness to undertake and exercise, till further Application shall be made by us, which shall be expedited with all convenient speed, and shall also use our utmost endeavours to give dispatch to the matters recommended to us by your Highness's Letters.

This Address being presented to his Highness on *Wednesday* the 22th. of *January*, he was pleased to return them this Answer, *viz.*

Die Mercurii, 23*th.* Januarii, 168$\frac{8}{9}$.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad that what I have done hath pleased you, and since you desire me to continue the Administration of Affairs, I am willing to accept it; I must recommend to you the consideration of Affairs abroad, which maketh it fit for you to expedite your Business not only for making a Settlement at home upon a good Foundation, but for the safety of all Europe.

After this an Order was passed on the same day, in these following words, *viz.*

Ordered

ORDERED *by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Assembled at* Westminster, *that no Papist, or reputed Papist do presume to come into the Lobby, Painted Chamber, Court of Requests, or* Westminster-*Hall, during the sitting of this Convention; And it is further Ordered, That this Order be Printed and Published, and set upon the Doors of the said Rooms.*

And the Speaker of the honourable House of Commons put the House in mind of the present Affairs of the Kingdom, recommending the speedy care of providing for its safety, to the respective Representatives, declaring *The danger it was lately in, and putting them in mind of the desperate State of* Ireland, *by reason of so vast an Army of Papists being actually in Arms, threatning without a speedy Relief, not only much mischief to the Inhabitants, but the dangering the whole to be lost to the Crown of* England: *He further minded them of the growth of* France, *and the aspiring hopes of their turbulent Monarch and his Enmity to the Protestant Religion, and the Crown of* England, *and concluded in recommending these things to their prudent Care and Conduct,* &c.

After

After these and other weighty considerations, the following Order was made by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons Assembled at *Westminster*, in the Convention, for a publick Thanksgiving, for our great and miraculous Deliverance from the eminent Danger that so lately hung over our Heads, *viz.*

ORDERED *by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, That on* Thursday *the* 31st. *of* January *instant, be, and is hereby appointed for the City of* London, *and Ten Miles distance, for a Day of publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for having made his Highness the Prince of* Orange *the glorious Instrument of the great Deliverance of this Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power; and that* Thursday *the* 14th. *day of* February *following be, and is hereby appointed for, a publick Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom for the same.*

Thus all things concurring towards a happy Settlement, and Uniting of Protestants, *&c.* in *England* and *Scotland*, let us look a little into the Affairs of *Ireland*, which as yet has not the like prospect

pect, for being very much inhabited by Native Irish Papists, devoted Enemies to the Protestant Religion: The Earl of *Tyrconnel*, whom the King had made his Lieutenant, or Deputy of that Kingdom, taking the advantage of the hurry and disorder the Affairs of *England* had put the People into, magnified their Fears, and used his endeavours to gain them to a Revolt, but finding the Protestants in no wise forward to join or take part with him, he instantly sent his Letters through all the Provinces and Countries to cause the Gentry and Peasants to take up Arms on the behalf of the King and the defence of their Religion, declaring, if the King himself should in that juncture desire it, he would not deliver up his Sword; so that leaving no endeavours to strengthen himself untried, he in a short time drew together a formidable Army, and secured divers Places of strength, fortefying the Houses and Castles of several Noblemen; whereupon, it was thought fit to send to him, and know his Intentions; but no farther satisfaction, at that time, could be gained, than that he was resolved to stand for the King's Interest, and

expect

expect his Commands, &c. and accordingly upon notice that he upon his a second time withdrawing himself, was in *France*, the Report went currant, that he sent thither to know his Pleasure; in the meanwhile, though he offered no open Hostilities to the Protestants, yet in many Places he oppressed them by Quartering his Soldiers at discretion in their Houses, seizing their Arms, and taking Hostages; to oppose whom, some Noblemen and Gentlemen drew out, but he avoided, as much as in him lay, their Approaches; and upon notice Preparations were making in *England* to reduce him, he made it his Business to fortifie several Places to serve as a Retreat, if things came to extremity; so that least the Irish Soldiers that were in *England*, and came lately over, being most or all of them Papists, should get over and join with him, to the greater strengthning his Forces, they were sent to the Isle of *Wight*, there disarmed, and narrowly watched, with order not to be transported without especial leave and direction: It was also proposed that their Officers should be kept as Hostages for the Protestants safety in *Ireland*,

thereby to deter *Tyrconnel* from using any violence towards them, and in the River an Embargo, or Stop was laid upon a great quantity of Gun-powder, said to be shipped for *France*, but suspected to be bound for *Ireland*, to supply the Popish Army, which stand in need of Ammunition; and it was reported that a Vessel laden with Arms from *France*, was taken on her way thither, however the Popish Army on foot greatly troubles the Repose of the Protestants, especially when they remember the late Massacre, and know not how secure, or how far they are from a second, since the first by the bloudy Papists was held as meritorious: Nor do's it less diminish and destroy the Trade to the impoverishment of the Kingdom, insomuch that we had News that upon certain notice that the English Army was preparing against them, a great many of the City of *Dublin* had deserted, and others had sent to pray the King either to give them a more assured succour, or suffer them to make the best Conditions they can, and submit (without involving that Kingdom in bloud) to a power they are not, by reason of their extream Poverty, in a capa-

a capacity to resist; and the Earl of *Tyrconnel* has been besought by many, even Papists themselves, who fear the ruinous approach of War, considering how zealously the English Lords and Commons are bent to rescue that Kingdom, that he will take compassion on them, and lay down his Arms, and not by too long an Obstinacy expose their Lives and Estates to hazard and ruin; but he appeared inflexible, alledging his Commission was from the King, and he would remain firm to his Interest: These are the most considerable Matters in this Kingdom at present, but more dreadfull are expected if not timely prevented; in order to which, the Protestants are continually on their Guard, and several Parties are abroad to observe *Tyrconnel*'s motion, and hinder his Army from gathering, as much as in them lies, by preventing the coming in of the Papists, seizing the Arms and Ammunition where they find them possessed of any, and using their Endeavours to secure what Places they can, to the Interest of *England*; and although the Popish Army is numerous, being reckoned at between at 20 and 30000, yet

it is moſt of it compoſed of Raw and Unexperienced Officers and Soldiers, deſtitute of Ammunition, Money and Proviſion, except ſuch as they Pillage, and bring in from adjacent Parts, whereby it is evident that it cannot long ſubſiſt in ſo great a Body, without being reduced to extream Hardſhip.

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* having taken upon him, at the requeſt of the Lords and Commons, the further Adminiſtration of Government in Civil and Military Affairs, proceeded to the moſt effectual means for the better ſettling the Army, and taking care for their Payment, and the better to aſſure them, and encourage Men of worth and true Valour, the ſale of Offices, or Military Employments are laid aſide, and 'tis reported that the following Oaths, upon the receiving Commiſſions, *&c.* are drawn up to be tendered, *viz.*

The

The Oaths.

I N. N. *Swear to be True to his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange, *and to ſerve Him honeſtly and faithfully in the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *againſt all his Enemies and Oppoſers, and to obſerve and obey his Highneſs's Order, and the Order of the General ſet over me, and that ſhall be ſet over me by his Highneſs: So help me* God.

I N. N. *do promiſe and engage to ſubmit unto and obſerve the Articles and Ordinances of War on my part to be obſerved.*

I N. N. *do declare in the preſence of Almighty God, that for obtaining this my Employ, I have not*

nor any other for me, by my consent or knowledge, either directly or indirectly, given or made any Agreement or Promise to give any thing to any Person whatsoever, and that if it should happen that any Person hath given or promised any thing for my obtaining the said Place; I do hereby declare and promise, That as soon as it shall come to my Knowledge, I will discover the same to his Highness the Prince of Orange. So help me God.

And now the Wisdom of the Nation having thought it, as we heard, necessary to have the presence of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, in *England*, upon this great juncture of Affairs, thereupon a Convoy of Men of War, as well English as Dutch, was ordered to wait upon her till her Equipage could be got in a readiness and the Wind served to bring over her Highness, *&c.*

During the Joy of the People, in expectation of the Arrival of her Royal Highness, and the preparations for her

Reception, we had News from *France* that the King and Queen of *England* were frequently visited by the French Nobility, and Entertained with the accustomed Grandeur; and that the French King gave out that he would have extraordinary Forces in the Field, early in the Spring, to oppose the gathering Armies of the Confederate Princes and States of *Holland*, promising to himself those advantages which only Time can make out, or determine: In opposition to which, and to disable him in the lessening his Revenues, an Address was agreed on by the honourable Convention, Assembled at *Westminster*, upon the great emergency of Affairs, to desire and intreat his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, to issue out his Proclamation for the prohibiting the Importation of French Commodities, and the going out of any Ships hence for *France*, further recommending the State of *Ireland*, as its present Condition requires, to his Care: And on *Wednesday* the 30th. of *January*, being the anniversary Solemnity for the Murther of King *Charles* the First, Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Norwich*, Preached before the House at St. *Margarets Westminster*; and

on *Thursday* the 31th. of *January*, the day appointed for Thanksgiving, in the City of *London*, and Ten Miles round it, for the success of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, in the miraculous Deliverance he brought this Kingdom, &c. Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, according to the desire of the House, Preached before them in the same Church, there being a numerous Assembly, who at the close of that Sermon expressed an extraordinary satisfaction, the whole course of it being managed with much Learning and Prudence, in every respect suitable to the occasion of the day, and the Prayers appointed were read in the other Church, with the same acceptation.

During these things we had fresh Advice that the State of *Ireland* grew more and more to be doubted, for as much as the Papists kept the Protestants unarmed, or so many of them as was in their power, by reason of which, they were not in a capacity of making any considerable resistance, in case the other should goe about to exert that Cruelty inherent to the Romish Religion; yet such effectual and almost redoubled Care was taken in *England*, that we may suddenly

denly hope the fear that gives a disquiet to us on that Subject, and on the behalf of the Protestants of that Kingdom will lessen and finally vanish. And now what can we say more, but lift up our Eyes to Heaven, and return Thanks to the most High, who Rules in the Kingdoms of Men, and alters and changes Decrees, and determinate Councils, as seem best to his Almighty Wisdom: Yet it will not, in the close of this Book, be inconsistent with the foregoing Pages, to give a brief Character of this great Prince, though we are therein obliged to make some Repetitions of what has been said already, which the Credit and Worth of the Authour,* of whom is borrow'd what ensues, may well plead for its Excuse. *Bp Burnet

" It will, *says he*, appear to Posterity " one of the most surprizing Scenes in " History, and that which may be well " matched with the Recovery of the " Roman State, after the Battel of *Can-* " *ne*, when a young Prince that had ne- " ver before born Arms, or so much as " seen a Campaign, who had little or " no Council about him, but that which

" was

" was ſuggeſted from his own thoughts,
" and that had no extraordinary advan-
" tage by his Education, either for Lite-
" rature, or publick Affairs, was at a
" ſudden ſet at the Head of a State and
" Army, that was ſunk with ſo many
" loſſes (meaning that of *Holland*, &c.) and
" that ſaw the beſt half of its Soil torn
" from it, and the powerfulleſt Enemy
" in the World, ſurrounded with a
" victorious Army, that was command-
" ed by the beſt Generals that the Age
" had produced, come within ſight,
" and ſettle his Court in one of the beſt
" Towns, and at the ſame time had the
" greateſt Force that hath been known
" by Sea and Land, united together for
" its Deſtruction, when the Inhabitants
" were forced, that they might ſave
" themſelves from ſo formidible an Ene-
" my, to let looſe that which on all oc-
" caſions is moſt dreadfull to them, and
" to drown ſo great a part of their Soil,
" for the preſervation of the reſt, and
" to complicate together all the miſe-
" ries that a Nation can dread; when
" to the general Conſternation, with
" which ſo diſmal a Scene poſſeſſed
" them, a diſtraction within Doors

" ſeemed

" ſeemed to threaten them with the laſt
" ſtroaks, and while their Armies were
" ſo ill Diſciplined that they durſt ſcarce
" promiſe themſelves any thing from
" ſuch feeble Troops, after a Peace at
" Land, of almoſt thirty years continu-
" ance, and whilſt their chief Allie was
" the moſt concerned in their preſervati-
" on, was like a great paralitick Body,
" likelier to fall on thoſe it pretended to
" ſupport, and to cruſh them, than
" to give them any conſiderable aſſi-
" ſtance.

" When, *I ſay*, a young Prince came
" to the Head of all this, the very Pro-
" ſpect of which, would have quite
" damp'd an ordinary courage, he very
" quickly changed the Scene, and anima-
" ted the publick Councils with a gene-
" rous Vigour, when he found them ſink-
" ing into a feebleneſs of hearkening to
" propoſitions of a Peace, that were as
" little ſafe as they were honourable, but
" he diſpoſed them to reſolve on hazar-
" ding all, rather than ſubmit to ſuch
" infamous Terms.

" His Credit alſo amongſt the People
" ſeemed to inſpire them with new Life,
" they eaſily perſwaded themſelves,

" that

" that as one *William* Prince of *Orange*
" had formed their State, so here a-
" nother of the same Name seemed
" marked out to recover and preserve it:
" It was this his Spirit of Courage which
" he derived from his own Breast, and
" infused into the whole People, as well
" as into the Magistracy, that preser-
" ved this Country: Something there
" were in this all Divine, the publick
" Councils were again settled, and the
" People were at quiet when they saw
" him vested with a full Authority, for
" that time, with Relation to Peace and
" War, and concluded they were safe,
" because they were in his hands. It
" soon appeared how faithfully he pur-
" sued the Interest of his Country,
" and how little he regarded his own:
" He rejected all Propositions of Peace,
" that were hurtfull to his Country,
" without so much as considering the
" Advantages that were offered to him-
" self: He refused the offer of the So-
" vereignty of its chief City, that was
" made to him by a solemn Deputation,
" being satisfied with that Authority,
" that had been so long maintained by
" his Ancestours with so much Glory,

" and

" and being justly sensible how much the
" breaking in upon Established Laws
" and Liberties is fatal even to those that
" seem to get by it. He thus began his
" publick appearance upon the Stage
" with all the disadvantage that a Spirit
" aspiring to true Glory could wish
" for, since it was visible that he had no-
" thing to trust to but a good Cause,
" a favourable Providence, and his
" own Integrity and Courage; nor was
" Success wanting to such noble Begin-
" nings, for he in a short time, with a
" Conduct and Spirit, beyond any thing
" that the World hath yet seen, reco-
" vered the State out of so desperate a
" Distemper, took some Places, and o-
" bliged the Enemy to abandon all they
" had acquired, in so feeble a manner;
" and if a raw Army had not always
" success against more numerous, and
" better trained Troops, and if the
" want of Megazines and Stores, in
" their Allies Country, which was the
" chief Scene of the War, made that
" he could not Post his Army, and wait
" for favourable Circumstances, so that
" he was sometimes obliged to enter

" upon

" upon Action with a haſt the before-
" mentioned Neceſſities imposed upon
" him; yet the Forcing of the Begin-
" nings of a Victory out of the hands
" of the greateſt General of the Age,
" the facing a great Monarch, with an
" Army much inferiour to his, when
" the other was too cautious to hazard
" an Engagement; and in brief, the for-
" ming the Dutch Army to ſuch a pitch
" that it became viſibly Superiour to
" that of the French, that ſeemed to
" have been fed with Conqueſts,
" and the continuing the War till the
" French King, who had ſacrificed the
" Quiet of *Europe* to his pleaſure, was
" glad to come and treat for Peace, in
" the Enemies Country, (*viz.* at *Nime-
" guen*) and to ſet all Engines at work,
" to obtain that by the Mediation of
" ſome and the Jealouſies of other Prin-
" ces; and in concluſion, every Place
" that belonged to the States, and to
" their Neighbours, along the *Rhine*;
" together with a great many in *Flan-
" ders* being reſtored, the Provinces
" ſaw themſelves under his happy Con-
" duct re-eſtabliſhed in their former

" Peace

" Peace and Security; and though ſome
" ſcarrs of ſuch deep Wounds remained
" they found themſelves on all hands
" conſidered as the Bullwark of *Chri-*
" *ſtendome*, and as the Preſervers of the
" Peace and Liberty of *Europe*.

I might add to this, a brief Recital of his generous Undertaking, to break the Fetters that were about to ſhackle theſe three Proteſtant Kingdoms, but an Action of eternal memory ſo freſh in the minds of all Men may appear ſuperfluous, being already related, *&c.* I draw to a concluſion, with the ſummary Character of a Judicious Perſon, who, beſide the great Quality of his Royal Bloud, declares this illuſtrious Prince to poſſeſs all the popular Virtues of his Countrey. thoughtfull and ſilent, given to enquire and hear, of a ſteady and ſound Underſtanding, of great Firmneſs in what he reſolves or denies, of much Induſtry and Application to his buſineſs, little given to Pleaſure, highly addicted to Piety in the Religion of his Countrey, but with Charity to others, Temperate and Frugal, poſſeſſed of a Spirit and Heart aſpiring to Glory by Military

Actions

Actions and virtuous ways; and to conclude, a Prince of extraordinary Virtues above what are found in those of his Years.

This great Prince died at Kensington, Anno Domi 170½ March 8th Anno Regni 14 to whom succeeded Queen Anne Daughter of King James Second; Wife to George Prince of Denmark

---

Plegi: August: 29th 1728

p John Cotton

FINIS.

Jos: Cotton His
Book
Anno Dom:
1624